INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 219 BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 1 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

A GORGEOUS CECIL B. DE MILLE SUPER-PICTURE OF MODERN MARRIAGE

TO-NIGHT **"THE GOLDEN BED"** THIS WEEK

A Penetrating Story of American Marriage, Society and Success. Enthrallingly told in an atmosphere of beautiful women, Super-Gorgeous gowns——featuring

ROD LA ROCQUE--LILIAN RICH--THEODORE KOSLOFF--JULIA FAYE

Scene after Scene of spell-binding luxury—the Candy Ball a luxurious phantasy never before attempted on the Screen.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	All	16,568
8 "	Mantua ..		10,946
15 "	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 "	Ranpura ..	vessels	16,601
29 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi ..	will	16,619
27 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..	now	20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	direct	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..	from	16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
24 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	Bombay	16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	without	20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
18 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Dacidonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SHIPPING

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
21st "	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
27th "	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
4th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
4th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929. 3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
5th Sept.	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
*8th Sept.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*10th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa

*Weather permitting.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. and O. Mail Steamer and through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— P. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ,, 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,,	99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO Manager.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,95,42,000	1925 Rs.	92,66,000
1926	17371 ,, ,,	3,91,39,000	1926 ,,	1,06,33,000
1927	21418 ,, ,,	4,68,04,075	1927 ,,	1,21,63,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 o As 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A TYPIST for three hours from 3 to 6 P. M. with minimum pay desired. Apply Box No. 2179, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1136

WANTED—An HEALTH OFFICER L. C. P. S. and qualified in Sanitation for Rampur State U. P. Municipality. Pay Rs. 125 to Rs. 200/-
A 31004

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply DESAI HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Business Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R1119

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

G. K. RAFOOGAR & Co.,—Carpet Washers, Dyers, Blichers and Silk, Woollen Cotton Rafoogar. Expert men are working. Moderate workers, under the Owner's management. Order promptly executed. Shop:—Lohar Chawl, Mahim, Bombay 16, near Kambaliwala Shop, Mangaldas Road, Bombay. No. 2.
P R1143.

NATORI Contraceptive tablets resist heat. GELOTUBE effectively prevents venereal diseases. Sole Agents, RIGHT AGENCY, GIRGAUM, Bombay.
R1091

LOWEST QUOTATIONS for Copper, Iron, wires Galvanised and other Hard Wares required. Correspond with SHARMAN TRADING COMPANY, DELHI.
T R1138

PERSONAL.

AID to control pitiable recrudescence of our being drugged and embezzlement of title earnestly solicited. DARAB JAGOSE, Bhaya Street, Nanpura, Surat.
P. R1146

BOOKS.

SAMPLE COPY FREE!—Specimen copy of "Sex and Health"—a monthly Magazine, the first of its kind in India, will be sent post free on request. Manager "SEX AND HEALTH", Amritsar.
L 30956

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES AND PEARS 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/6 postage free. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS, Bajaura (Kulu) Punjab. Tel. "Garh" Bajaura.
F R1096

PROFESSION

SURE CURE for WHITE LEPROSY.—How far do I praise the drugs awarded by a saint Innumerable cases thoroughly cured. Price Rs. 3/- KALYAN KUTI, DARBHANGA.
P P R1116

RUSSEL A. GREGORY (of London University.) 94, La Touche Road, Lucknow. Handwriting Expert Latest Methods. Indian scripts, a speciality.
P R1060

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
P. S.

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH Scientific hand massage, Violet Ray treatment Nurses in attendence Sitaram Bldg. K. Block. 1st Floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.
M R1144

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A valuable plot of LAND with old Bungalows, opposite Byculla station near Wesleyan Church and Victoria Garden. Apply MOSES JUDAH ASHKENAZY, Sole Agent of Prince Syed Fateh Ali Meerza Bahadur "The Retreat" 258A, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Post Office, between 7 to 10 a.m.
P R1145

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ....6....	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

The AG. AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the following stores during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1929:—

		To be opened on:—
Schedule B	Part I, Hardware Enamelled Iron, Tinware etc. Part II, Cloth, Clothing, etc.	26th September 1928.
Schedule C	Brushware and Tools.	26th September 1928.
Schedule D	Engineers' plant and workshop machinery, fencing, glass, etc., roofing material, painters' stores and varnishes.	3rd October 1928.
Schedule E	Part I, Lamps and Lamp fittings, Part II, India rubber canvas and leather goods.	3rd October 1928.
Schedule F	Miscellaneous stores.	10th October 1928.
Schedule G	Metals.	10th October 1928.
Schedule H	Electrical material.	17th October 1928.

2. The prescribed form of tender for each Schedule, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per tender form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Consumable stores Schedule 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', or 'H'," as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the dates specified against each Schedule.

4. The results of major items will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

Bombay, 27th August, 1928. 31023.

TIMBER.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by THE WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, for the exploitation of Sawar (Bombay) from the Company's Leased Forests in the Bhor State.

Tenders should be submitted quoting the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet measured as per Mercer's Tables for logs in the round with the bark on delivered F. O. R. Khopoli and F. O. B. Nagothana, including Royalty, which is Re. 1-1-0 per cart load.

All logs extracted must conform to the following Specification, which will be strictly adhered to in the measurements taken by the Company's Representatives deputed at the above places for measurement work.

SPECIFICATION.

I. QUALITY OF LOGS.
(a) All logs should be of clean straight growth, free from twisted or spiral growth, large loose or dead knots, decay or general over maturity.
(b) The logs should be green, freshly cut, and with the bark on, and must not be affected by worms.
(c) Logs should be sound and cylindrical.

II. DIMENSIONS OF LOGS.
(a) Length 8 feet and up.
(b) Girth: Not less than 30 inches at thin end and not more than 84 inches at butt end.

NOTE:—Any log from which 4 feet length billets of good and useable wood cannot be obtained will not be accepted.

III. As regards suitability or otherwise, the decision of the Company's Representative deputed on measuring work will be considered as final.

QUANTITIES REQUIRED PER MONTH.

AT KHOPOLI.
November 1928—June 1929 .... 300 tons.

AT NAGOTHANA.
November 1928—June 1929 .... 150 tons.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit either in Government paper or cash at 5 per cent. the sum of Rs. 8,000/- as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract.

Tenders should be submitted in sealed covers not later than the 15th of September, 1928, after which date no tender will be considered.

Tenderers will be required to prove their financial ability to undertake the above work.

The location of the forests, as well as other particulars can be obtained on application to our Office.

The Western India Match Company, Ltd.

SUNE SCHELE,
Managing Director,
Post Box No. 254,
Vulcan House, Nicol Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
31026

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Fraco Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, :: BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of 30 tons Tin Ingots 99.3 per cent. purity. Supplies will be subject to test and no trace of lead must be found.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF TIN INGOTS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
27th August 1928.
31021

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 6th proximo (GOKUL ASHTAMI) and FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th and 8th proximo (PARSI NEW YEAR), those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 25th August, 1928.
31020

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF FURNITURE ON MONDAY, THE 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1928.

On MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at (Dean Lane) Tamarind Lane, Fort, where the goods have been brought specially made to order by well known makers highly polished furniture including dining table, dining arm chairs, rich tapestry lined complete suites of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, centre table, corner, cabinets, dressing and washing tables, book-stand tile and plain teapoys, umbrella stands, etc.

Lots are inspected and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 234 of 1926.

HARILAL VALLABHDAS GORAGANDHI ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

PREMSUKH UDAIRAM and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 21st day of September, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or buildings thereon situate lying and being at Sankli Street known as plot No. 11A, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts be the same or a little more or less forming part of a large piece or parcel of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29, 95-96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C|13710, 13552, 13688, and 13803, Old Survey No. 282, 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey No. 1-3|3549' 1B3587, 3B and 40|3550 and part or 3589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward No. 392 (1) Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by plot No. 11B and partly by the property of a Memon, on or towards the West by the proposed passage on or towards the North by plot No. 11B and on or towards the South by Sankli Street.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, known as Plot No. 11B without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty one square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less forming part of a larger piece or parcel of land and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old Nos. 29-95, 96, 49, 172, 281 and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C|13710, 13552, 13668 and 13803, Survey Nos. 283, 284, 294, and 295, New Survey Nos. 1-2-3|3587 and 3F and 40|3550 and part of 3589 or some of them and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3921 (2) Street No. 108A and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the proposed passage on or towards the East by plot No. 10 and on or towards the South by plot No. 11A and partly by the property of Memon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakordas and Madgavkar Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 31-32 Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1928.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31018

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THE INDIAN REVIEW.

AUGUST CONTENTS.

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By Sir Nihal Singh.
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By Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
THE MAKING OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN
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By Mr. K. Chandrasekharan, M.A., B.L.
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Headache, Neuralgia, etc. ..... in 5 mins.
Indigestion, Flatulence ..... in 5 to 10 mins.
Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression ..... in 10 to 15 mins.
Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc. ..... in 10 to 15 mins.
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Over 45,000 unsolicited testimonials have been received from doctors, nurses, clerks, factory workers, railwaymen, and people in all walks of life.

35117. Miss F. L., of Shipley, Yorkshire, writes: "The tablets have been splendid. I have not had a dizzy attack or a headache since taking them. I'll never be without them. I'd rather be without food."

3550. R. G. E., of Dalston, London, writes: "I have suffered the most awful pains in my chest and stomach. I bought a bottle of Yeast-Vite, took two tablets at ten minutes to five, and by three minutes past five I was absolutely free from pain. The results were marvellous."

35510. Mrs. H. H., of Atherton, Nr. Manchester, writes: "Have been a sufferer for several years with spasms, stomach trouble and severe headaches. I was recommended to try your famous tablet, and after the first two doses I found instant relief."

3550?. F. W. D. N., a London 'Bus Driver, of Shepherd's Bush, writes: "I don't think there are many people who have suffered more than I. I could not sleep or even have a meal without having to get up and walk about in agony with haemorrhoids. I took a course of Yeast-Vite's and they started to ease me, and I have not had or felt anything for over two years. I am a London 'bus driver, and have not known how to sit on a 'bus at times. I think Yeast Vite's are splendid."

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INDIAN COTTON GINNING REPORT

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, has issued the following Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending 10th August:—

Province and Division or Block.	No. of Bales pressed. During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	No. of Bales pressed. Since 1st September, 1927.	During the corresponding period last year.
Bombay:—				
1. The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,128	1,208	57,218	37,917
2. Gujarat ..	..	50	288,421	217,695
3. North Deccan. ..	..	..	306,557	293,927
4. East Deccan	762	169	141,614	121,546
5. West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	514	936	150,661	110,942
6. Sind	197	85	125,686	129,857
Total for the Presidency excluding the Konkan and Port.	1,473	1,240	1,013,939	873,967
Bengal:—				
The Bengal Presidency	181	1,107	42,915	48,503
1. Upper Doab ..	..	..	83,378	83,363
1. Upper Doab ..	..	..	83,379	83,363
2. Middle Doab ..	..	..	47,638	58,729
3. Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	101	284	18,125	26,034
4. Rohilkhand ..	..	..	10,542	10,466
5. Rest of the Province ..	..	..	..	..
Total	101	284	159,685	178,592
Punjab:—				
1. Ambala ..	..	..	95,509	102,233
2. Jullundur ..	..	..	30,161	19,942
3. Lahore ..	..	90	202,219	124,434
4. Rawalpindi ..	..	..	107,067	61,758
5. Multan ..	..	..	255,731	272,078
6. Ferozepore ..	..	..	38,058	42,765
Total ..	..	90	728,745	623,210
Central Provinces:—				
1. Jubbulpore ..	..	..	..	..
2. Nerbudda ..	..	..	38,122	17,188
3. Nimar ..	..	..	106,215	116,506
4. Nagpur ..	..	..	273,530	196,884
5. Satpura ..	..	..	7,805	12,723
6. Chhatisgarh ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	425,672	343,301
Berar:—				
Berar ..	..	..	940,229	746,714
North-West Frontier Province:—				
The North-West Frontier Province ..	..	..	..	965
Ajmer-Merwara:—				
Ajmer-Merwara	7	1	39,762	38,308
Madras:—				
Madras	4,305	8,460	343,628	353,490
Burma:—				
Burma ..	226	26,420	44,972	
Grand Total	6,067	11,408	3,722,995	3,252,022

II.—Statement of Cotton pressed in certain Indian States for the week ending the 10th August, 1928:—

State.	No. of bales pressed. During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	No. of Bales pressed. Since 1st September, 1927.	During the corresponding period last year.
Hyderabad	340	..	494,468	..
Baroda ..	..	..	103,519	97,291
Nabha ..	..	..	27,426	20,396
Rajputana States:—				
Jaipur	251	511	17,036	12,970
Jodhpur ..	..	..	9,042	5,690
Alwar ..	..	..	276	1,721
Tonk ..	..	..	9,293	7,291
Central India States:—				
Indore ..	..	..	122,893	..
Bhopal ..	..	..	14,527	..
Barwani ..	..	..	12,551	11,849
Ratlam ..	..	..	11,051	..
Bombay States:—				
Alipura ..	..	..	216	1,827
Rajpipla ..	..	..	17,528	16,856
Nawanagar ..	..	..	15,033	..
Chhota Udepur ..	..	..	4,364	..
Savantr ..	..	..	1,343	..
Idar ..	..	..	1,386	..
Porbandar ..	..	..	19,951	..
Cambay ..	..	..	3,810	..
Mudhal ..	..	..	1,353	..
Dharangadhra ..	..	..	31,707	..
Total	591	511	918,733	175,891

III.—Statement of Cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending the 10th August, 1928:—

Variety of cotton.	No. of bales pressed. During the week.	During the corresponding week last year.	No. of Bales pressed. Since 1st February, 1928.	During the corresponding period last year.
1 Tinnevellies	1,203	3,812	111,432	115,396
2 Salems	394	649	12,540	12,544
3 Cambodias	789	2,396	61,786	60,038
4 Northerns & Westerns	1,513	679	90,857	66,519
5 Cocanadas	406	924	27,381	32,033
Total	4,305	8,460	304,004	292,530

VICTIMS OF "L55"

"AURORA" BAND PLAYS FUNERAL MARCH

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Moscow.—The coffins of the victims of "L55" disaster were conveyed in hospital ship draped in black to steamer "Truro". Ships in Kronstadt harbour flew their flags at half mast and band on board the s.s. "Aurora" played funeral march. Three trunks containing personal effects of victims were also shipped.—Reuter.

KOMERO RESERVOIR BURSTS

30 PERSONS DROWNED 9 HOUSES WASHED AWAY

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Tokio.—Thirty persons are believed to have been drowned as a result of the bursting of the reservoir of Komero electric power station in central Japan. Nine houses were washed away.—Reuter.

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

REPORTS ADOPTED BY LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Geneva.—In spite of rain, crowds of people watched the arrival of the delegates at the opening of the 51st session of the Council of the League of Nations. The Council adopted a report on the codification of International Law, as also the report of the Economic Committee advocating widest possible unconditional application of the most favoured nation treatment in regard to tariffs.—Reuter.

RESURGENT TURKEY

TO ADOPT NEW ALPHABET

ARABIC CHARACTERS TO BE ABANDONED

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Constantinople—A meeting of Dolma Bagtche Palace, presided over by Mustafa Kemal Pasha to consider the establishment of a new Turkish alphabet and attended 'inter alia,' by the Prime Minister, Ismet Pasha, President of the National Assembly, Ministers, Deputies litterateurs and journalists, unanimously resolved in favour of adopting a new alphabet in Latin characters, drawn up by a comittee. It was declared "that in order to save the Turkish nation from general ignorance, it necessary to abandon Arabic characters."—Reuter.

NATIONAL CONVENTION DURING XMAS

PREPARATION OF DRAFT BILL

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

Besides the resolution dealing with communal representation, there are two more important motions before the Conference. One relates to the re-appointment of the Nehru Committee with the addition of Mrs. Besant to have a draft bill prepared on the lines of the Nehru Report and to hold a Convention in Calcutta during the next Xmas. The other seeks to bind all parties to stand by the Report as a whole and not to accept any single part of it subject to the modifications agreed to by all the parties.—A. P.

Bata

MONSOON

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Neuralgia	Strains
Rheumatism	Sore Throat
Sciatica	Chest Cold.
Lumbago	

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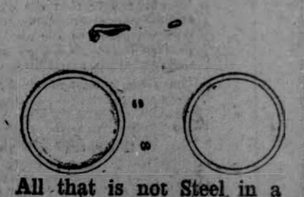

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 30.
October	18.81—.09
December	18.64—.12
January	18.61—.11
March	18.64—.08
May	18.69—.10
Middling Spot	19.10—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 30.
October	18.18—.09
January	18.23—.11
Middling Spot	18.58—.19
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
October	18.85
January	18.67
March	18.72
New York, Noon Call.	
October	18.87
January	18.70
March	18.74
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.	
October	18.23
January	18.30
March	18.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 30.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 22,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 12,000 bales.

bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 30. Opening	Closing
August		10.05—.15
September		9.91—.15
October	9.81	9.84—.15
November		9.77—.14
December		9.77—.14
January	9.74	9.77—.14
February		9.77—.15
March	9.80	9.80—.15
April		9.81—.15
May	9.84	9.84—.15
June		9.82—.15
July	9.80	9.82—.15
August		9.79—.14
Middling Spot		10.47—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.25—.10
Scinde, Fine	7.50—.10
Scinde, Superfine	7.75—.10
Bengal, Good	7.00—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25—.10
Bengal Fine	7.50—.10
Oomra, Good	7.45—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.75—.10
Oomra Fine	8.05—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.75—.10
Broach, Fine	9.00—.10
Broach, Superfine	9.25—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 30.
August	17.91—.28
September	18.01—.28
October	18.03—.28
November	18.08—.28
December	18.09—.28
January	18.12—.29
February	18.12—.29
March	18.24—.29
April	18.24—.29
May	18.32—.29
June	18.32—.29
July	18.42—.29
August	18.42—.29
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.87—.20

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 30.

Silver—Prices are quiet but steady.

Spot	26 7/8
Forward	27 1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11 1-2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 30.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 7-8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 9-32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 1-2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 30.

T T Berlin on London 20.36 3-4
T T Amsterdam on London 12.10 3-8
T T Brussels on London 34.90
T T Madrid on London 29.20
T T Milan on London 92.63
T T Berne on London 25.20
T T Paris on London 124.28
T T London on Prague 163.75

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 30.

Chatered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	137-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 9-1/2
National Bank	£55-1/4
Eastern Bank	£ 7-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£89-7/8
Conversion Loan	£76-3/4
Indian Loan 5½ p. c.	£ 102-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p. c.	£ 54-3/4
Indian Stock 3 f.c. Sterling Loan	61-1/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Consols	£56-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£ 102-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£ 93-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 30.

Demand Bills ... 484.87

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 30.

Rozario Santa Fe., per 63 lb., Cargoes, 42/6 September. S'ment. Sellers.

Barletta Russa, per 63 lb., Cargoes, 43/- Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 44/3 Afloat. Paid and Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, not offered.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/10-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt.	12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/11
C. & F. Karachi.	
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/11-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 30.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot. /9d. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton., £9:2:6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton., £16:15:0 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, ton., £18:11:3 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., 27/7 1/2 Sept/Dec. Delivery. Paid.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt., 28/1-1/2 Jan/Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 30.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), Spot. ... 17-3/16

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Since our last report, no fresh business of importance is reported during the week under report.

Freight from Calcutta to Bombay for Coal is being quoted in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6/10/- per ton for September and October shipment.

The mill-labour strike is not yet settled, and hence the market is dull and quiet.

No steamer was discharging Coal during the week under report.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGOES.

1-9-28 S. S. "Sarvistan", Victoria and Baraboni, Choonilal Harilab and Co.

7-9-28 S. S. "Baron Adrossan", Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

10-9-28 S. S. "Dara", Withank Coal, Turner Morrison and Co.

15-9-28 S. S. "Arabistan", Desh./Seeb./Poni., S. D. Shethia and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Natal Coal		Rs. 19/
Withank Coal	24-9 Sh.	
Deshargarh	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 17/12
Seebpore/Poniati	Rs. 15/14	Rs. 17/6
Lodna Steam Coal	Rs. 16/	Rs. 17/12
Victoria & Baraboni	Rs. 16/	

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd).

	Muktsar, Aug. 29.
Wheat Ready	4 9 0 to 4 14 0
Wheat Assuj	..... 4 9 1
Wheat Maghar	..... 4 12 9
Wheat Magh	..... 4 14 1
Gram Ready	4 1 0 to 4 4 0
Gram Assuj	..... 4 2 9
Gram Maghar	..... 4 4 6
Barley Ready	..... 3 3 0
Barley Assuj	..... 3 4 0
Cottonseeds Maghar	..... 3 6 0
Cottonseeds Poh	..... 3 6 0
Cottonseeds Magh	..... 3 6 6
Gwara Poh	..... 3 1 9

IS SPECULATION A FORESIGHT

EXPERT'S VIEURS

For various reasons, the rubber market is, and is likely to remain, in normal circumstances, a favourite field for speculation. The trade is centralized in a few large markets—London, New York and Singapore—the first named of which is much the largest and most important. The commodity itself is sold on the basis of standard quality, which does not vary from year to year, so that contracts can be made for purchases or sales of "standard" rubber many months ahead. The trade naturally experiences periods of slackness from time to time, but any normal position can always be bought or sold. Finally, the market is well organized, and the leading statistical facts bearing on the position at any given moment are readily available to the outsider.

The role played by speculation in the affairs of the market is not always clearly understood. The term itself covers two distinct species of transaction. The producer who sells in advance instead of waiting till his rubber arrives, the manufacturer who buys forward, the dealer who "hedges" either way—all are speculators in the strict sense of the word, but their "speculation" is in the nature of an insurance against the vagaries of trade, and in no way merits reproach. The outside speculator—the individual or group who neither produces, deals in, nor manufactures rubber—is clearly in a different category, since his "speculation" has much of the nature of a gamble. In the business world he generally comes in for considerable abuse, but the harm he does to legitimate trade interests is seldom precisely defined, and in treatises on pure economics he has even obtained a certain qualified approval. The attitude of the economist towards the speculator, indeed, is of sufficient interest to warrant further description.

One of the most authoritative writers on the subject was J. R. McCulloch, whose "Principles of Political Economy" appeared in the middle of last century. McCulloch declared that speculation was only another name for foresight, and that by its action all abrupt transactions, from scarcity to abundance and from abundance to scarcity, were avoided. That its existence was beneficial, in fact indispensable to organized marketing, he strongly affirmed, while admitting that from time to time it might give rise to undesirable consequences. The main reason for the latter he found to be the difficulty of truly appreciating the grounds on which changes in supply and demand were expected, and the remedy, the "diffusion of sounder information and of a more searching spirit of analysis." McCulloch was alive to the presence of the outside speculator, whom he described as an "imitator." In speculation, he declared, one individual derived confidence from another, and movements were often "pushed beyond all reasonable limits" by the ill-informed efforts of outsiders. Hence he laid down as a practical rule that one ought to avoid having anything to do with "speculations in which many had already engaged"—an axiom which appeals as no less sound at the present time than in McCulloch's day.

Later economists have generally confirmed McCulloch's views, but there has been a noticeable tendency, on the one hand, to admit that the outside speculator may perform a useful service by "widening" the market and thus enabling real buyers and sellers to obtain closer prices, and on the other to stress the evils which may arise from deliberate manipulation of the market by organized speculative interests. F. W. Taussi, for instance, was impressed by the "waste of much brains and energy on unproductive doings," while Alfred Marshall drew a distinction between speculation and "truly constructive work," declaring that much of the speculation by which large fortunes were made was associated with "anti-social strategy." The latter admitted, however, that to control such operations was anything but easy, past attempts having "invariably proved either futile or mischievous." Marshall believed that future economic studies might reveal an effective remedy, but J. G. Smith, in his study on "Organized Produce Markets," suggests that the true safeguard of legitimate dealings against 'mala-fide' manipulation is the difficulty, danger and expense which such operations involve for those concerned.

Such are the views of scientific observers with regard to speculation in the abstract. With regard more particularly to conditions in the rubber market, a number of further points may be made. The outside speculator in the commodity is, as a rule, markedly in evidence only when the market is active. In other words, he is not a constant factor, and there are periods, frequently of many weeks' duration, in which he is a negligible quantity. He is almost always a "bull," and therefore tends to raise prices above their economic level, as was the case in the boom of 1925. On the other hand, as he must inevitably sell, sooner or later, either to realize his profit or limit his loss, it may be argued that he exercises, 'in the long run,' a steadying effect. The same argument applies to the bear, who must ultimately close his transaction by buying. The counter-argument is, of course, that both bull and bear accentuate fluctuations in the short run.'

The successful speculator takes money out of the market; the unsuccessful speculator helps to finance the market.

Balancing the good against the evil consequences of speculation, it will generally be agreed that to "abolish" speculation is not practical politics under present-day conditions. The most profitable line of action would seem to be to endeavour, while retaining the many benefits conferred by the practice on the market as a whole, to limit the scope within which deliberately selfish manipulators can operate and to reduce the possibility of more honest misjudgment by steady improvement in the market's intelligence system.—("The Rubber Quarterly.")

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES

END AUGUST.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

The next Bureau Report showing conditions of the growing crop and probable crop based on abandonment of the Acreage since the first report issued on the 1st July showing 46,695,000 acres under cultivation; will be issued on the 8th Sept. The average of condition at the end of September during the past 10 years works out 56.1 per cent. and during the past 5 years the average amounts to 56.7 per cent. During the past ten years the end September condition was once over 60 per cent., namely 66.6 per cent. in the year 1920 while the lowest one of 52.5 was recorded in the year 1923.

So far we have received the following private crop and condition reports, and when they are read in conjunction with past records given above, there is every prospect for ample supplies of American raw cotton during the season 1928-29.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. whose condition report was endorsed by the Bureau last month, now estimate that the growing condition of the crop is 61.8 per cent. end—August against 68 per cent. last month and,

Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co. have issued their end—August reports showing condition 62 per cent. and cop 14,950,000 Bales. Last month their estimate of condition was 69.6 per cent.

The deterioration during the past month according to the above reports appears to vary from 6 to 7 per cent. against an average of 11.2 per cent. during the last ten years. Thus the critical month of August failed to inflict any serious damage to the crop hence cotton values are sagging and trade is holding aloof.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 31

The demand for ready sugar was fair and with the arrival of S. S. Sarmula with 55200 Bags Java Sugar together with easier advices from all quarters prices for ready and forward positions have been reduced by 1 to 2 annas per cwt. all round. There is very little business doing for forward deliveries and Importers remain silent.

Java reported a quiet market with small business doing from hand to mouth as the exporters expect lower prices in future.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet but steady markets with very little business doing.

American Terminals reported highest on the 25th inst. quoting 2.25, 2.40 and 2.43 for September December and March and reported lowest on the 27th inst. quoting 2,22, 2,37 and 2,39 for same positions viz., the fluctuation was 4 points.

London Terminals reported highest on the 24th inst. quoting s14/- s14/3-3/4 and s14/6 for October December and March and reported lowest on the 27th inst. quoting by s13/10-1/2, s14/1-1/2 and s14/1.1/2 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Ready Rs. 13/13 equal to s12/10-1/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 80,000 bags.

T M O Aug/Sept Rs. 8/7/6 equal to s12/9 F B Harbour.

T M O Oct/Dec Rs. 8/8 equal to s12/-10 F B Harbour.

T M O Jan/March Rs. 8/9 equal to s12/11 F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S. S. Sarmula with 55,200 Bags Java Sugars.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs Gulab and Co. dated Karachi 28th Aug:—

Since our last report the business in Railway shares has greatly expanded. The Upper Sinds changed hands at Rs. 90 and a big block of Larkhanas was offered and readily absorbed. This scrip is still wanting. The Sind Lights have a quiet market.

Electrics:—

The prices of the Electric shares have receded and the shares close quiet.

Flour Mills:—

This section continues neglected.

Government Securities:—

The securities have been firm owing to the success of the new loan which stands over subscribed. There should be a gradual revival in the prices of the Government securities.

Name of the Company	Present Value.
Sind Lights	126 0 0
Sind Lighterage	140 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	92 0 0
Upper Sinds	90 0 0
Karachi Electrics	130 0 0
Hyderabad Electrics	130 0 0
6 p. c. Karachi Port Trust Debentures	110 0 0
Karachi Flour Mills	150 0 0
India Flour Mills	130 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0

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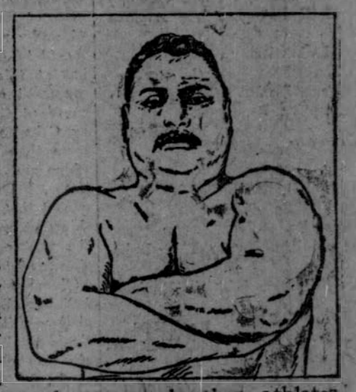

F. M. "Tiger" Short, Ex-Service overseas, *writes*:—

"I AM a great admirer and believer of the wonderful effects and properties of Phosferine, and can without hesitation recommend it very strongly to my brother athletes, physical culturists, etc. I personally found and tested the effect of one bottle alone, it proved marvellous and incomparable, especially when I found myself downhearted and melancholy, it is really a wonderful pick-me-up. I am sending you this letter and my recent photograph of my own accord, which you can make use of in any way you like. I am merely trying to illustrate my candid opinion and the great benefit I have derived from Phosferine, which I consider the best tonic and stimulant of the day, especially for vigour and vitality. I insist on my numerous pupils taking The Greatest of all Tonics, and I always find success in each individual case." (C/o Post Master, Rawalpindi, India. 18th September, 1926.)

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TRADE & FINANCE.

NO PROSPECTS OF CHEAP MONEY

NEW LOANS AT PREMIUM

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

Bombay Aug 31.
(From Our Special Correspondent)

MONEY.

Money kept relaxed in the early part of the week with the call rate slightly under 3 per cent. However, as the requirements for the month end neared, the rate firmed to 3-3 4p. c. In view of the comparatively low cash balance of the Bank, it is not belived that money will be either very cheap or plentiful during the ensuing month. Furthermore the financing of the jute crop will shortly commence and it is anticipated that this movement will be fairly heavy since it is a larger one and prices have receded to export levels. The Bank statement published below shows a large decrease of Rs. 72.27 lacs in the trade demand. It is however well to note that this statement includes the final operations of the last Government loans, and as such the actual trade demand cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One, two and three months 3 per cent, four months 3 1/4 per cent and six months 3 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 24th August 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 320.16 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 24,99,27,000 as compared with Rs. 32.22 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 28.79, an increase of 3.66 per cent over last week. Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 39.72 lacs and by Rs. 245.92 lacs, while Inland bills discounted are down slightly by Rs. 1 01 lacs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 27.7s lacs to Rs. 17.20 crores, while Other deposits show a decrease of Rs. 19.68 lacs to Rs. 68.91 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

SECURITIES.

In the gilt-edged market fairly steady conditions have obtained with a particular enquiry for short-term Bonds. The new Loans now command a premium of 1/16 p. c. 3 1p. c. Paper has improved to Rs. 73-14-6 and 1945-55 Loan to Rs.106-3. 5 p. c. 1935 and 1933 Loans kept steady at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 102. 5 1/2 p. c. 1928 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 105-2. 6 p. c. Bonds 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102.15 and 103.15 and 1932 at Rs. 105-2. 6 1 Bombay Development Loan is unchanged at Rs. 110-8. 4 p. c. 1960,70 Loan was placed at Rs. 85-6 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-4.

The currency return as of 22nd August 1928 shows a further increase of Rs. 52.05 lacs in note circulation how standing at Rs. 182.08 crores. Silver coins have risen by Rs. 40.28 lacs to Rs. 101.84crores and silver bullion under coinage by Rs. 11.77 lacs to Rs. 2.46 crores, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 73.63 as against 73.54 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 22nd August 1928 is given below:—

Liabilities.

(in crores)

Notes in Circulation Rs. 182.08.
Rupee Redemption Rs. 40.00.
Rs. 222.08.

Assets.

(in crores)

Silver Coin and Bullion Rs. 90.97.
Rupee securities Rs. 42.70.
Gold securities Rs. 55.78.
Goldt coin and bullion held in India Rs. 29.76.
Gold coin and bullion held in England Rs. 2.87.
Rs. 222.08.

Percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 39.81.

N. B.—The gold standard reserve of £ 40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs.13-1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the ferm of silver coin bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been steady throughout with sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-15/16d. and buyers at 1s. 5-31/32d. and some business done at the latter figure. The main strength has been contributed by selling orders from Calcutta rather than any important local factors. The enquiry for all remittances continues on a restricted scale. The quotations for forward delivery are steady and unchanged at 1s. 5-15/16d., for August September., 1s. 5-31/32d., for October., 1s. 6d. for November., 1s. 6-1/32d. for December January and 1s. 6d. for February March.

Tenders were invited by the Bank of England on August 28th for six million sterling Indian Treasury Bills of six months, the bills being dated 31st August. Tenders at £. 97-15-9 were allotted to the extent of 18 per cent of the total amount and those above in full. This borrowing by Treasury Bills in London exercised a salutary effect upon exchange since it place Government in a position of vantage. As they have been unable during the past 11 weeks to purchass sterling at favourable rates, this action was not altogether unexpected. While it is true that Government purchased sterling last year at a figure below 1s. 6d., altered concutions prevailed then. Purchases at this time of the year would probably prove premature. It is felt that purchases of sterling would probably have been made, had there been sufficient assurance that tenders would be forthcoming with any degree of continuity.

The dollar sterling quetation remained almost steady during the week at dollar 4.85-8/32. French france and the Belgai are quoted at 124.27 and 34.90 and the Italian lira at 92.55.

GOLD.

Gold has been easy throughout the week, ready having registered a net decline of about one anna to Rs. 21-5-6 per tola due to steadiness in sterling exchange and a disappointing demand. The daily average afftake amounts to only 8,000 tolas, while stocks on hand are unaltered at 2 lacs tolas. The price of ready sovereign improved to Rs. 13-7-6 and for delivery 27th September to Rs. 13-7-0. In London the quotation for gold remained unmoved at 84s. 11 1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were, Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-5-6 for ready, and 1st September settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 1st October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £4,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 44,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 363,032 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Falling prices accompanied by a fairly substantial turnover were the marked features of the silver market during the period under report. Reary after opening at Rs. 61-4-0 declined consistently to Rs. 60-14 but at this level some resistence was encountered and it closed at Rs. 61-0. The cause of the initial weakness was selling by Calcutta operators. This, however, was more than offset by purchase on behalf of China and American banks, particularly the latter. Following these operations, it is reported that sort 1600 bars, including transhipment, are to be shipped to Shanghai by the next outgoing mail. The offtake still stands at about 75 bars a day with stocks on hand estimated in the neighbourhood of 4500 bars. In view of the shipment to Shanghai mentioned above, the anticipated arrivals total only some 4200bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London kept on at 2s. 8-1/16d, closing at 2s. 8-1/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 27d and 26-13/16d for ready and 27-1/8d and 27d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 61-4 and Rs. 60-14 for ready and 3rd September settlement and Rs. 61-7 and Rs. 61-1 for 4th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £160,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £375, 500. The total imports during the week amounted to 546 bars and Rs. 3,386 in coin.

SHARES

The share market still finds itself susceptible to rumours regarding the lagour situation both here and at Jamshedpur. The fluctuations have been fairly wide with the closing prices showing some improvement. The bulk of the transactions were concerned with carry-overs rather than fresh contracts. The following are the fluctuations in some of the important shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 825-818/12-821/4; Century Rs. 376/4-373/12-375-330; Centra India Rs. 498/12-495-497/8-500; Cresent Rs. 150xd-145xd-147/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 790xd-780xd-782/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 235-230-232/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 367/8xd-366/4xd 367/8xd; Kohinoor Rs. 216/4-212/8-216/4; New Great Rs. 250-242/8-247/8; Pearls Rs. 508/12xd-497/8xd-503/12; Simplex Rs. 116/4-110-113/12; and Swadeshi Rs. 463/12 457/8-462/8.

In the miscellaneous section generally dull conditions prevailed. Tata Steel shares remained weak at the opening and other issues have done little. At the close the market steadied with price improvements in all scrips. Ordys. receded from Rs. 63/6 to Rs. 62 and Defds. from Rs. 216/4 to Rs. 212/8 but closed at Rs. 64/12 and Rs. 225 respectively. Andhra valleys kept steady at Rs. 695 and Tata Hydros at Rs. 1075. Alcocks fell by about 10 points to Rs 330 but closed again at Rs. 340. Bombay Burma Trading shares bettered from Rs. 763/12 to Rs. 776/4. Bombay Trams improved slightly from Rs. 150 to Rs. 151/14. Steam shares maintained last week's levels, Bombay Steams closing at Rs. 277/8 and Scindias at Rs. 13/12. Cement shares have been relatively steady this week, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 24/4. Indian Cements at Rs. 350. Katni Ordys. and Defds. show little change, closing at Rs. 248/12 and Rs. 900 respectively. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij fell to Rs. 922/8, while Tapti Valleys rose to Rs. 720. Other shares present no change.

Imperial Bank shares were maintained at Rs. 1460 and Contributories at Rs. 353/12. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 91 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/4.

CALCUTTA.

With the fall in the price of Hessians from Rs. 20/8 to Rs. 19/4, jute shares weakened, but later perceptibly strengthended. The rise may be attributed to the lower levels of raw material and the elimination of the artificial bull position recently created in Hessians.

YARN REPORT.

31st August, 1928.

Yarn market has continued to remain dull and lifeless in sympathy with irregular and declining prices in cotton market and all business transacted is on a very small scale and just sufficient for the immediate requirements of the buyers. There is not much confidence amongst the buyers in the present sevel of prices and most of them expect lower prices in cotton and consequently in yarns in course of time. As a result they have been adopting a policy of 'wait and see' and do not show any inclination to effect purchases for forward deliveries on a large scale. Stocks therefore are generally not large in any kinds of yarns and the recent arrivals are most of them highly priced and result into heavy loss to the dealers. In the circumstances the turnover is extremely limited. Advices from up-country markets are not at all cheerful although the stocks are comparatively much smaller in all the consuming districts, buyers have been very cautious and operating on a hand to mouth basis. It is believed however that as soon as there is a confidence in the raw materials prices there will be a satisfactory business in yarns in due course, inasmuch as prices are getting more and more attractive and stocks are very small. The mill strike continues since the last four months and although rumours are current that the mills will begin work very shortly there are yet no signs of its early termination. The general trade conditions of this City in particular and the Presidency in general has been as a result affected on account of this continued mill strike and it remains to be seen when this unfortunate position will be brought to an end.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Some small business is being done for forward delivery in single as well as in twofold yarns American as well as Egyptian. Prices in Manchester are yet comparatively high. Dealers have been selling their stocks at a heavy loss.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Exchange has improved to 125 1/3 and import houses have been consequently quoting somewhat higher prices and as a result forward business has not been possible except on a small scale. There has been more enquiry for 40s single yarns on account of less stocks whereas in other counts and qualities forward business is not much enquired for. Consuming districts report very dull trade and hand to mouth buying. Sampin are almost unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Heavy stocks combined with continued weakness from the manufacturing centres tend to lower prices yet and in the declining prices demand has continued to remain very slack. It is believed in some quarters that the worst seem to be over and that the prices will not decline any further.

INDIAN YARNS.

Up-country markets have been taking a full advantage of the present mill strike in Bombay and reports from the various centres go to show that they are able to obtain very satisfactory prices compared with the current values of the raw material. Rains have been satisfactory in almost all districts except in few paticularly in the Punjab but on the whole the situation looks to be more hopeful than before. The continued irregularity in pices of raw material have been naturally affecting the business in yarns where turnover is consequently vey limited.

The outlook howeve is getting more and more hopeful as the prices are low and attractive and we believe before long there will be gradual improvement in the yarn trade.

THE WEATHER

EXTENSION OF RAINFALL IN PUNJAB AND KASHMIR

POONA, Aug. 31.

The depression over Rajputana is practically stationary but has deepened since yesterday. It has caused general heavy rain in Rajputana and has caused extension of rainfall in the Punjab and Kashmir. Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the North Bay of Bengal have developed into a shallow depression over Southwest Bengal where some heavy falls have occurred. The monsoon has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula, Gujrat, and Central India but has extended in Bihar and Orissa.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India West, Berar, Kashmir, Rajputana and Konkan and local in Burma, Assam United Provinces, Central India East, Central Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point three inches; Myitkyina two, Bassein one and a half; Saugor Island four, Dibrugarh and Tezpur one and a half, Calcutta, Hukitola and Cuttack two; Sambalpore one, Hazaribagh three quarters, Ranchi, and Naya Dumka a half; Meerut one and a half; Akola and Hoshangabad one; Indore and Raipur a half; Lucknow a quarter, Ajmer six; Jodhpur and Kotah three, Dalhousie, Bikaner and Mount Abu two, Bissau one and a half, Montgomery and Udaipur one; Lahore three quarters, Srinagar, Sonamarg and Ahmedabad a quarter, Ratnagiri three; Karwar one; Mangalore three quarters and Malegaon a half.

Forecast.—Increase in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces the Punjab and on the Western Himalayas and extension along the Frontier.

Heaby Rainfall warning.—Heavy rain is likely to continue in Rajputana next twenty-four hours. Rainfall may be locally heavy in the Punjab and the adjoining hills during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

General Remarks:—The depression over Rajputana is practically stationary but has deepened since yesterday. It has given general heavy rain in Rajputana and has caused an extension of rainfall in the Punjab. The monsoon has weakened in the interior of the Peninsula, Gujarat and Central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West, Berar, Rajputana and the Konkan, and local in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Malabar. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Central India West, Gujarat, Rajputana and most of the Punjab, clear in Baluchistan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Central India West, Rajputana and the Punjab, and drier along the north Madras coast. Temperatures were lower than usual in the Punjab Rajputana and parts of Gujarat. The highest maximum temperature in the division yesterday was 103 deg. recorded at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An increase in the Central Provinces and the Punjab.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Cawnpore	0.01"
Jhansi	0.14"
Agra	0.02"
Mainpuri	0.15"
Hissar	1.61"
Ambala	0.25"
Lahore	0.72"
Rawalpindi	0.03"
Multan	0.22"
Bikaner	2.23"
Jodhpur	2.63"
Jaipur	0.45"
Ajmer	6.48"
Kotah	3.02"
Mount Abu	2.34"
Deesa	0.35"
Surat	0.16"
Bhavnagare	0.34"
Ahmedabad	0.26"
Neemuch	0.59"
Indore	0.49"
Akola	0.90"
Amraoti	0.87"
Khandwa	0.05"
Hoshangabad	1.13"
Jubbulpore	0.23"
Nagpur	0.08"
Raipur	0.45"
Chanda	0.05"
Ratnagiri	2.72"
Mormugao	0.69"
Karwar	1.06"
Malegaon	0.33"
Poona	0.05"
Shahapur	0.52"
Belgaum	0.13"
Nizamabad	0.08"
Mangalore	0.86"
Calicut	0.02"
Cochin	0.03"
Bellary	0.01"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

The following is a summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. on Friday.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.074 inches (.101 below normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) .591 inches (.108 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.004.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.5 degrees (2.0 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 74.1 degrees (1.6 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 198 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 42 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 9.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 31-8-28 Colaba Point 0.32"; Fort 0.93"; J. J. Hospital 1.00".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 75.29"; Fort 105.36"; J. J. Hospital 80.64".

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 56.11; Fort 70.57"; J. J. Hospital 55.50".

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 59.28"; Fort 87.76"; J. J. Hospital 71.04".

SARASWAT BRAHMAN MAHA SABHA

A general meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-India Saraswat Brahman Conference was held in Dharamshala P. Shri Ram Sharma Rallimaran Street, Delhi, on the 26th ultimo. After reading the report it was resolved that the election of the office-bearers of the Reception Committee be made on the 8th instant, in the office. Saraswats are requested to become members as early as possible before the election date.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

L. C. C. RESULTS

The following students of the Institute have passed in the London Chamber of Commerce Senior Examinations held in May last:—

Advance Accountancy:—1. Abdul Mehi Abu Tahir; 2. C. B. Agashiwala; 3. M. N. Antia; 4. P. J. Cursetji; 5. D. Chojar; 6. P. S. Gazdar; 7. A. R. Kelkar, 8. P. M. Mehta (Distinction); 9, R. M. Mehta; 10. R. J. Pandya; 11. D. G. Sanghare; 12. S. M. Shah; 13. M. D. Shroff 14. R. V. Subramaniam; 15. K. G. Varmah (Distinction).

Commercial Law:— 16. K. H. Arajanwalla (Distinction); 17. R. D. Bhagat; 18. V. K. Dhage; 19. D. Chojar; 20. D. G. Gonsonde; 21. P. S. Gazdar (Distinction); 22. J. B. Jijibhoy (Distinction); 23. C. G. Kharwar; 24. M. D. Killawalla; 25. b. R. Nanji; 26. B. C. Oza (Distinction); 27. F. R. Paymaster; 28. D. S. V. Rama Aiyar; 29. S. S. Shetty (Distinction); 30. R. B. Subramaniam; 31. S. B. Talang; 32. K. C. Wadia (Distinction).

Company Law:—33. K. H. Arajanwalla; 34. V. K. Dhage; 35. J. B. Jijibhoy; 36 C. G. Kharkar; 37. M. C. Madon; 38. B. C. Oza; 39. D. S. V. Rama Aiyar; 40. S. S. Shetty (Distinction); 41. K. C. Wadia 42. R. D. Bhagat.

Secretarial Practice:—43. R. D. Bhagat, 44. J. B. Jijibhoy; 45. D. S. V. Rama Aiyar.

Banking and Currency:—46. A. H. Doctor; 47. S. K. Jassawalla.

Foreign Exchange:—48. A. H. Doctor (Distinction); 49. S. K. Jassawalla.

Economics:—50. S. B. Telang (Distinction).

Commerce and Finance:—51. P. S. Gazdar; 52. J. R. Nanji; 53. R. V. Subramaniam (Distinction).

Commercial Arithmetic:—54. Tonse Pijina.

CELEBRATIONS OF BIRTHDAY OF PROPHET OF ISLAM.

The birthday of Hazrat Mohammad, the Prophet of Islam was, as usual, celebrated by the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bhavnagar on Wednesday last. Members and friends met in a gathering at the Library Hall of the Anjuman, Harris Road, Amba Chowk in the evening. The proceedings commenced with the chanting of "Mowlood Shareef." This being over, the evening was pleasantly passed by those assembled in greetings and happy conversation. After the serving of tea and the distribution of "pan" the gathering dispersed.

POST-WAR GERMANY.

Under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Prof. K. T. Shah will deliver the first of a series of five lectures on "Post-War Germany: An Object Lesson in National Reconstruction" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Lecture Hall of the School (University South Wing, opposite Watson's Hotel, first floor). The subject of this lecture will be "Foundations of New Germany". The lecture is open to the public.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup—Aryans (Calcutta) vs. Royal Corps—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Post-War Germany," University School of Economics, 6 p.m.

Charity Performance by Bombay Students Players—"Arms and the Man" (by G. B. Shaw)—Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 2.

Charity Performance by Bombay Student Players—"Arms and the Man" (by G. B. Shaw)—Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, September 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

Rovers Cup—R. A. M. C. vs. Colaba United—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Charity Performance by Bombay Student Players—"Arms and the Man" (by G. B. Shaw)—Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

NARIMAN PURSE FUND COMMITTEE.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee of Nariman Purse Fund to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. in the office of Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort.

YOGA DISCOURSE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on "Bhakti Yoga" in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambhuddhananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagawat Geeta" at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhotalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at Jamshedpur Works on Thursday, the 30th August, 1928, was 8557.

STUDY CLASS IN POLITICS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science a study class in politics will be conducted by Mr. M. H. Vakil, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on "Bhagawad Gita" at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga, (G.I.P) to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

VANJARI COMMUNITY MEETING.

A meeting of the Vanjari Community will be held to congratulate Mr. Dattatraya S. Hamand on his passing the B.Sc. Examination (Electric Engineering) of Manchester and Mr. Anant S. Hamand on his passing the LL.B. Examination at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. P. V. Patil, Vakil, will preside.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. G. S. Ghurye will deliver a lecture on "Sociology" and Mr. P. G. Naik on "Beggar Problem."

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton., ...17:12.6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton., ...17:12.6 Aug/Oct. S'ment. Sellers.

London, Aug. 30.

Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton., £15:3 9 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, £17:17:6 Aug/Sept. S'ment. Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 30

Copper, English Best Selected,	£65-7/8
Copper, Braziers, ...	£76
Yellow Metal, ...	£65
Spelter, hard Indian Brands	£21-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge,	£15 3/8
Tin, English Ingots, ...	211-1/4

COCOANUT DAY IN BOMBAY

PICTURESQUE SCENES ON CHOWPATI SANDS

BRIGHT WEATHER FAVOURS HOLIDAY CROWD AT MAIDAN

The Cocoanut Day was observed by the citizens of Bombay with usual 'eclat' and ceremony. According to Hindu calendar, the full-moon day for throwing cocoanuts in the sea was Thursday but Friday being marked as bank holiday, the ceremony was observed partly on both days. The scenes of jollity which are a special characteristic of the Cocoanut Day, were in evidence on both Thursday and Friday. Men, women and children dressed in their best holiday attire were rolling on to the sea beach from all directions in their thousands with cocoanuts in their hands. Chaupati sands presented a very picturesque spectacle, being overcrowded with a huge concourse of speckled humanity. The ubiquitous cocoanut was, of course, the Lord of the day.

At Esplanade Maidan the annual cocoanut fair was held on Friday. The fair, huge and picturesque as it was, become a centre of considerable attraction.

PACIFYING THE SEA.

The chief function to be performed on the Cocoanut Day, is the throwing of cocoanuts into the troubled waters of the sea. The general belief of the orthodox section of the Hindu community is that the angry sea, is pacified by throwing these cocoanuts into it. "Let water be appeased" is the general prayer with which thousands of cocoanuts are thrown into waters on this festival.

The origin of the Cocoanut Day has been rendered somewhat obscure by various sorts of myths that have cropped and clung to it. However, the history of the festival can be traced so far back as the history of India's navigation in olden times. In the Konkan and Maharashtra, the festival had a very great importance in the days of Maratha rulers. The Cocoanut Day moreover, marks the beginning of the sea-borne trade of the coastal towns in Southern India. The ships that are lying at rest ashore, are taken into the waters for the purposes of trade. Even the fisherman in coastal villages heaves a sigh of relief at the comforting thought that from this day he can continue his trade of catching fish.

Once more the busy season of the year has begun and the coastal folks have joined in the centuries-old chorus, "Be appeased O, Waters!"

FRESH EFFORTS TO END THE STRIKE

LEADERS CONSIDERING STANDARDISATION SCHEME

All efforts are made to bring about an end of the mill strike by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and labour leaders for the past few days. On Friday morning a meeting of the Joint Strike Committee was held which was also atended by Dr. Deshmukh, the President of the Municipal Corporation. The meeting was not open to the press but it is understood that it was in connection with the standardisation scheme which is being prepared by the strike leaders and would be placed before the Mill-owners next week.

WOMEN STRIKERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the women strikers mostly of the weaving department of several mills was held on Friday morning which was addressed by Messrs. Alwe and Mirajker. The speakers urged the women to hold on till they achieved success and got all their demands.

WORLDS BIGGEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS SHIP

ANOTHER TITANIC UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The World's biggest and most luxurious ship is being built by Harland and Wolff, Belfast, for the White Star trans-Atlantic service. It will have a tonnage of 60,000 and will take three years to complete. It will cost six millions sterling. Cunard meanwhile e considering building a new-ship.—

MR. BRIDGEMAN TO DROP OUT OF NEXT ELECTION

FOR REASON OF ILL-HEALTH

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Mr. Bridgeman has informed the executive of the Oswestry Conservative Party that he will not be a candidate at the next election owing to ill-health.—Reuter.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the Mails from Bombay of the 25th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

WEED

LEAGUE COUNCIL IN SESSION

CHORUS OF APPROVAL FROM ALL MEMBERS

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Geneva.—At the beginning of the League Council's discussion on opium question a letter was read in the name of the Siamese Government welcoming the appointment of the League Commission and promising co-operation.

Lord Cushendun referred to difficulties in carrying out of the undertaking to suppress traffic in opium, especially in Hong Kong owing to its proximity to China and facilities for smuggling. Britain, therefore, proposed that the League should appoint a Commission to go to Far East and examine conditions independently and impartially.

Mr. Adatci declared that Japan would do her utmost to ensure success for the Commission and he hoped that all Far Eastern countries, including India, would declare their readiness to welcome the Commission.

Subsequently Mr. Adatci announced that Japan had ratified the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925.

M. Boncour promised France's support to Commission's work in Indo-China and urged that an inquiry should apply to all opium-producing countries including China.

Van Blokland said that the Dutch Government would invite the Commission to visit all Dutch colonies.

Mr. Wangchi declared that the Chinese Government alway, welcomed efforts to supress the terrible scourge but he was awaiting a cable from China giving China's definite reply.

Mr. Chi suggested that inquiry should be extended to the whole world.

Mr. Mackenzie King who as 'rapporteur' made his debut on the Council table read the report which was adopted.

He proposed that United States should be invited to submit the name of its member on the proposed Central Opium Board and adjourn the final consideration on the subject. The proposal was carried.—Reuter.

DENGUE FEVER IN EGYPT

PRECAUTIONS FOR PREVENTING ENTRY OF INFECTED PERSONS

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Cairo.—Public Health authorities are taking precautions to prevent Dengue fever from getting hold in Egypt. Arrivals from Greece are closely watched and seven infected passengers on board the Greek steamer were not allowed to land yesterday. Nevertheless several cases have been notified in Cairo.—Reuter.

FIRESTONES RUBBER CONCESSION

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT UNDER LASH

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The "Times" publishes message from its Washington correspondent that Firestone rubber concession in Liberia and State Department's share in negotiations leading to it, were attacked at a conference of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown by Mr. R. L. Buell, who investigated the Liberian question on the spot.

Mr. Buell condemned the plantation system which Firestones were establishing because it was disastrous to the "natives" and alleged that the spectre of French designs on Liberian hinterland had been evoked with a view to forcing the grant of a million-acre concession and acceptance of a loan upon terms, which would hand over the country to the control of American Financial Commission.

Mr. Buell generally criticised the government policy of supporting business men abroad as a policy of domination. The attack created some disturbance.

The State Department official denied that pressure had been exerted on the Liberian Government. The United States Government were convinced that Firestones had beneficient and humanitarian intentions.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.L.A. will leave Madras on September 2 for Simla via Bombay.—A. P.

Tuticorin, Aug. 30.—In the railway case in which several persons were being prosecuted on a charge of being members of an unlawful assembly, pelting stones at the police and at railway property on July 20, the Magistrate acquitted seven accused. He sentenced seven others to two years rigorous imprisonment each and the remaining nine to six months rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Simla, Aug. 31.—The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly has sanctioned an annual recurring grant of five thousand rupees and a non-recurring grant of ten thousand rupees for the Lady Reading Hospital for Women and Children, Simla.—A. P.

POONA SUMMER MEETING.

XI

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

2-15 p.m.
SAYYAD 1
ZAFAR 2
HONGKONG 3

2-45 p.m.
DILAWAR BEG 1
WALIDA 2
PRINCE EDWARD 3

3-15 p.m.
ABSORBENT 1
TUSCULUM 2
BENTOI 3

3-45 p.m.
HUE AND CRY 1
COSTER BOY 2
KILLALOO 3

4-15 p.m.
GURMA 1
GARIBALDI 2
HOOJAZ 3

4-45 p.m.
GALLANT GAEL 1
SHRI NARAYAN 2
CRISDOLIA 3

5-15 p.m.
DARIAL II 1
MELESIGENES 2
L. S. D. 3

5-45 p.m.
ATREAS 1
SPARKS 2
KATERFELTO 3

6-15 p.m.
BAIG 1
AMAR 2
MASUD BEG 3

FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

FATAL FRACAS IN FIELD

DELHI, Aug. 31.

A report of a fatal fracas has been received from Wazirpur near Subzimundi about six miles from Delhi. It is stated that the trouble was caused by a number of buffaloes belong to Gujars of the locality straying on to some land belonging to two Rajputs, Seetaram and Mansingh starting to graze upon the vegetables grown on the land. The Rajputs remonstrated with their owners who replied with abuse.

The altercation developed into an exchange of lathi blows and for about half an hour a free fight is reported to have taken place in the fields as a result of which most of the crop was destroyed. The Gujars, who were in superior numbers, overpowered the two Rajputs and Seetarani died on the spot while Mansingh is lying in hospital in a precarious condition. The police are investigating the matter. No arrest has yet been made.—A. P.

SIROHI STATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"The Tarun Rajasthan", Ajmere, throws a bomb-shell in the Sirohi State in conjunction with a mischievous anonymous Hindi pamphlet. Though the shell is empty the report may for a time stun the public. To counteract, therefore, the mischief the shell is intended to create let me just put before the bomb thrower or throwers a few facts concerning the State. In the first place even a cursory reading of the views expressed by the political officer, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, would have put him on the right track, cured his jaundiced vision, and made him put the bomb in his pocket.

The various improvements besides H. H. the Maharao Sahib Bahadur has effected in the State are in themselves eloquent comments on the wise administration of the Darbar Sahib and in their combination startling and amazing. To cite a few:

The improvements made in municipal administration, judicial and reveune departments, the institution of a General Hospital the construction of new roads and the reorganisation and improvement of the Police Department. Again let us look at the vast advancement education has made in the State by establishing schools in the villages for the enlightenment and edification of the 'Bhils' the most backward class in India. What a boon again is the Darbar Sahib's administration alike to the landlords, tenants and the cultivators! The broadness of the enlightened ruler's mind is again manifested by the total absence of communalism in him and the emphatic proclamation of female education and its thorough performance through the institution of girl schools.

It is futile to comment on the anonymous pamphlet.—Yours etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 2nd September, 1928.

Under the Clock

(BY "TEMPLE.")

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1928.

Two interesting news items it has been my good fortune to cull from the English mail to hand yesterday. They are contained in a little bit of an entertaining epistle to the Editor, B.C. from Dewan Chaman Lall, Member of the Legislative Assembly, who will be very much missed by his colleagues at the Simla session of that body.

• • •

Not because a certain number of them have any particular love for him. In fact they consider him to be an "enfant terrible" of Indian politics. But they will be glad to learn from his letter published elsewhere in this issue that "he is not a diplomat."

• • •

That is in my view Item No. I of great interest. Dewan Chaman Lall reminds all concerned from Pa, is that he is not a diplomat.

• • •

But then who ever said that he was? And it is fortunate that he is not, isn't it? Had he been one of those put-your-tongue-in-your-cheek and say-nothing fellows, the men who practice 'diplomacy,' we would have been deprived of those entertaining glimpses into the touring experiences of our Indian leaders in the West? How could we have ever known what a donkey boy in Egypt called Mr. Jinnah? How could we have been told, had Dewan Chaman Lall not been in a 'note-taking,' epistolary mood, about the gradual acceptance by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar of all the items in the habilaments of a well-turned out European gentleman?

• • •

Item No. 2 which interests me in that letter of protest of Dewan Chaman Lall's about making "disclosures" is the fact that he became aware of what they were saying about him in India only because he happened on a copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" in the lounge of a hotel in Paris.

• • • •

I can imagine what a wry face the Pro-Consuls from India and other "superior Perzons" whose labours in India's service India "misunderstood," must be making when they see the "Bombay Chronicle" invading hotel lounges in Europe.

• • •

Peace Pacts are all very well in their own way but they can't go far enough, as Peace Promoter Mr. Kellogg will have to admit soon.

• • •

How can India hope there will be peace in the world so long as the White mentality which maintains that whites are entitled to claim superiority over brown and black has not disappeared?

• • • •

Here is an instance of it. At the Empire Labour Conference recently held in London, the notorious Conference from which the Indian Delegation had to withdraw, the South African delegates to it made a significant declaration "without any reservation."

• • • •

They said that the White Labour Policy in South Africa must be adhered to. One of them, the delegate from Greyville, Natal, declared what it was. That policy, he said, was simply a matter of self-preservation and the Labour Party in South Africa "could not possibly grant racial equality to Indian workmen." So that's that.

• • • • •

Voice: "Who's that speaking?"

Colonel: "Colonel Jack."

Voice: "Who—can't hear—Colonel J—spell it."

Colonel: "J for jackass, A for ape, C for cow, K for kangaroo."

Voice: "Yes, but which of the four are you?"

IN SEARCH OF ITALIA'S MEMBERS

HEROIC EFFORTS

WRECKAGE OF AMUNDSEN'S AEROPLANEE FOUND?

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Copenhagen.—The Newspaper "Aftenposts" has received a telegram from Harstad stating that the wreckage of Capt. Amundsen's aeroplane has been found at sea the off Lofoten Islands.—Reuter.

Oslo.—The Admiralty announces that the sealer "Hobby" which is still searching for the missing members of the "Italia" expedition and Capt. Amundsen fruitlessly explored Queen Victorialand, then proceeded to Franz Josephland and Alexandraland. It met with heavy gales and high seas, and ice formed all over the ship's superstructure, covered two aeroplanes on deck and put out of action the ship's wireless.

All enquiries hitherto indicate that the rumours of the finding of the wreckage of Capt. Amundsen's aeroplane are baseless.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 31.
Previous Closing Rate	18.61
To-day's Opening Rate	18.72
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	18.58
Difference	—.03

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	Aug. 31.
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Difference	—.05
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Difference	plus .03

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	London, Aug. 31.
Silver Ready	26-11-0
Lower	0-3-0
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Lower	0-3-0

Tone of market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 31.
1st Settlement	60-8-0
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THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

"ONLY A SOLUTION OF DIVERGENCE OF OPINION"

LORD CUSHENDEN INTERVIEWED

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Geneva.—Lord Cushendun, interviewed by Reuter with regard to the Anglo-French naval disarmament accord, emphasised that there was nothing in the shape of the agreed Anglo-French policy, no secret clauses, no arrangement in regard to alliance or co-operation of Anglo-French navies or nothing of the sort ever suggested.

The accord was merely a solution of the Anglo-French divergence of the opinion with regard to the principles on which naval disarmament might be approached. It was simply for the purpose of securing a single text as between two draft conventions. There were only four or five short but very technical clauses.

Publications was naturally delayed until the American, Italian and Japanese Governments to whom the accord had been communicated, had opportunity of considering their replies to the invitation to make observations on it.

Lord Cushendun emphasised that unless all other nations concerned at Geneva were in agreement with the proposed convention, it would fall to the ground, but he was very hopeful about arriving at an agreed text possibly with some amendments.—Reuter.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1928.

INDIA'S CHARTER OF LIBERTY

The All-Parties' Conference has been a series of triumphs. Its proceedings may well remind our contemporary, the "New India", of the great men of the American Republic about a century and a half ago setting their seals on the greatest Charter of Liberties the world had ever seen. The preliminary speeches at the Conference, marked by intense earnestness, made it quite clear that all recognised unity to be the supreme need of the hour. With consummate tact the organisers began with a resolution only recording "the grateful appreciation of the work" of the Nehru Committee. Without committing anybody in the least to the adoption of the report, the resolution was calculated to fix everyone's attention on the good points in the report and the many points of agreement in it. The speeches on the resolution showed that the line of least resistance was fruitful. In the contemplation of the general scheme of Swaraj dissentients began to waver in their discordant demands. And every one said in effect: "There is no salvation for India without Swaraj and there is no Swaraj without unity at all cost." The way was now smooth for the first resolution demanding full Dominion Status and full Responsible Government. The resolution was greeted with all but universal support. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, the most earnest among the champions of Independence, dissociated himself and a few others of his persuasion from the resolution. But realising what every earnest man would and should realise, that the battle with Britain must be an immediate and all-India battle to be in the least successful, he declared that, while reserving the full right to carry on propaganda in favour of Independence, he and his adherents would not in the least obstruct the proceedings and would not even vote against the resolution acceptable to all the rest. Thanks to this exemplary self-restraint and appreciation of the need for national unity consistent with loyalty to one's cherished principles, the Swaraj resolution was carried without a dissentient vote. It is said that a new Independence Party is to be started within the Congress. None need be dismayed at this. Mr. Jawaharlal can be trusted not to let his party embarrass brother-Nationalists in their common fight. The party may also be trusted to fix the other parties to the acceptance of nothing less than Dominion Status. It may even be the steel-frame in the militant national organisation in the fight for freedom. Who can forget what De Valera did most for Irish freedom?

The next great triumph of the Conference was the adoption of all the first 37 clauses of the Nehru Report, including those about the relations between the Indian Commonwealth Government and the Indian States and about the general redistribution of provinces, but exclusive of the supplementary clauses about the communal problem. The resolution also recommended that all consequential and auxiliary provisions be drafted consistently with the main principles of these clauses. It is not to be supposed that so many clauses were accepted without adequate examination. No less than twenty amendments were tabled but finally withdrawn. This is in itself a tribute to the excellence of the draft report.

By far the greatest triumph of the Conference was the complete solution of the Hindu-Muslim question. We have shown before that the draft report itself had considerably simplified the problem. Two questions remained yet to be solved; the separation of Sind and reservation of seats for Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab. Fortunately for the Conference and for the country all the communal organisations and their leaders showed exemplary conciliatory spirit. That spirit, more than the chopping of logic, achieved the miracle. It was hastened, to no small extent, by our ever-serviceable ambassador of unity, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. She will have a great story to tell in America and Europe. Hindus and Muslims alike agreed to the separation of Sind provided the majority of its people were prepared to bear the financial responsibilities of the new arrangement. As regards reservation of seats Pandit Malaviya disarmed all opposition and all distrust when he said: "From to-day Hindus and Muslims must not become champions of themselves but advocates of one another. If the Muslims want reservation for ten years, let them have it." The Bengal Hindus said; "Agreed", and the inevitable happened. The Bengal Muslims accepted non-reservation. The Punjab Muslims too responded splendidly. They accepted non-reservation for ten years from the enforcement of the new Constitution, reserving the right to open the question thereafter, if necessary. That completed the solution of the most vexed question in recent Indian politics. And millions would heave a sign of relief at the vanishing of a terrible nightmare.

All those leaders at the Conference who have contributed to this happy consummation deserve the warmest thanks of the country. With unstinted and grateful appreciation the whole country thanks again the Nehru Committee which has achieved what was thought impossible three months ago. And now that the Nation's Charter of Liberty is all but ready, we are once again reminded of the Pioneers of American Independence. Let all Indians listen to the feeling words of the great Benjamin Franklin. They apply as much to the Indian Swaraj Constitution of to-day as they did to the American National Constitution. As he signed the fateful Constitution, he said:—

> "I confess that there are several parts in this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them. For having lived long I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration to change opinions even on important subjects which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise. It is, therefore, that the older I grow the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment and to pay more respect to the judgment of others. .....I doubt whether any other Convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution..... Can a perfect production be expected? I think it will astonish our enemies, who are waiting with confidence to hear that our councils are confounded like those of the builders of Babel.....The opinions I have had of its errors I sacrifice to the public good. Within these walls they were born and here they shall die. If every one of us returning unto our constituents were to report the objections he has had to it and endeavour to gain partisans in support of them, we might prevent its being generally received and thereby lose all the salutary effects and great advantages resulting naturally in our favour among foreign nations as well as among ourselves from our real or apparent unanimity.....I hope, therefore, that for our own sakes, as a part of the people, and for the sake of posterity we shall act heartily and unanimously in recommending this Constitution wherever our influence may extend and turn our future thoughts and endeavours to the means of having it well administered."

No better words could be addressed to Indian leaders with regard to the new Constitution and indeed to all those who have it in their power to obtain the support of the people to the Constitution. A great Constitution has been prepared, and every attempt must now be made to ensure for it the fullest support from the millions of India. It is the duty of leaders of all parties now to tour throughout the country to secure this support. Nor is that all. As we have stated before, the new Constitution, great as it is, will be futile if it is not backed by the stern determination of the people to do everything in their power to enforce the National Demand. Our cause is righteous. But, in this imperfect world, the righteousness of a cause has never been a sufficient guarantee for its success. That guarantee consists only in agitation, constant agitation, in persistent and organised effort to implement our national decision.

DISCUSSION AND RECTIFICATION

"The New Statesman", the weekly organ of British Labour Imperialism, has a lot of platitudinous comment to make in mail week upon the Bardoli struggle. It certifies that the settlement which succeeds this protracted struggle "is a good example of give and take." It remarks: "The pity is that it was not achieved, as it might have been, two months earlier." We share the pity, but cannot help remarking that if the Labour journal and its cousins in Fleet Street had not taken a line in thorough conformity with bureaucratic tradition in this country and had not denounced all and sundry who worked for the Bardoli people as mere "agitators", the eyes of the British people would have been opened much earlier to the real significance of the struggle. Members of Parliament were grossly misled by the Under-Secretary of State for India on this subject. When the "New Statesman", which, when it likes, can be well-informed about the Indian side of the general issue between the people and the bureaucracy in this country, now asserts that "Bardoli has at any rate proved the urgent need in India of new and effective machinery for the discussion and rectification of land revenue assessments", it is saying something which it should have had the grace and foresight to assert long ago. As for the Indian peasant he has become tired of hearing about these discussions held over his head. What he needs is prompt and adequate rectification. If it does not come, Mahatma Gandhi has shown him how to prepare for securing it.

WHY SWARAJ WILL NOT BE A WILLING GIFT.

A WORD TO SIMPLE SOULS

(BY N. M. KULHALLI.)

It is claimed in certain quarters that a free and prosperous India will be a greater asset to the British Empire. But as Pundit Motilal Nehru put it, no Englishman is so simple as to believe it. But the pity of it is that though no Englishman is simple enough to believe such a thing, unfortunately there are many people in India—too many of them—who 'are' so simple and who 'do' believe it. We are being given frequent assurances that India is to be taken gradually towards full responsible government. Plenty of them. And though it is not a thing to be wondered at that these assurances are not materialising themselves, they have done (and are doing) great harm to the Swaraj movement. For, the degree of credulity runs so high in India that there are people—unfortunately too many of them—who have pinned their faith in these bogus assurances, and as such are impatient of any strong movement to reach the goal. They argue that since Britain has definitely assured us that she is taking India gradually towards self-government, we need not take any pains to reach the goal. And why, in the name of goodness is Britain going to grant self-government? Why, for the simple reason that a free and prosperous India would be a greater asset to Britain! These people cannot disbelieve this consoling theory until they get a 'direct' contradiction of it from Lord Birkenhead. Mind that they will insist on a 'direct' contradiction. Anything 'indirect' will not do for them. For, indirectly (in the sense that these words are not addressed to Indians direct), Lord Birkenhead has abundantly discredited this theory. Says his Lordship: "In the fabric of our great Empire India is a vital part. Unless we are content to sink into political and commercial insignificance, surrender of India would be an act not only of folly but of degenerate poltroonery." That is what the noble Lord says. Even such plain speaking cannot carry conviction to some of our people.

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF INDIA.

India is of 'vital' importance to Britain for two distinct purposes: (1) Commercial, and (2) Political. To take commercial first: "The commercial prosperity of Great Britain is bound up with that of India", says Lord Birkenhead candidly. In these words he has admirably summed up the commercial importance of India to Britain and India standing not on her own legs but ever helpless and industrially backward as at present. It is an undisputed fact that much of her already acquired commercial prosperity Britain owes to India. India with her vast population and growing needs—thanks to the influence of Western civilization and, what is more important, thanks to her pitiable backwardness in matters industrial—has been a splendid market for British manufactures. And what would happen if India were granted self-government and she thus acquired, along with many other powers, the power over her purse? One of the very first things that Free India would set about to do, will be a speedy building up of her own industries. Free India will not choose to remain a perpetual industrial slave of Western countries. No doubt such a programme will require a vast amount of machinery and since Britain would undoubtedly insist on the machinery being her manufacture, she would thus stand to gain; but—it should be noted 'for a short period only'. For, once on her own legs, India—Free India—would no longer stand in need of British industries. Even if she were in need of any manufactures, she might not always care for British interests. And what will all this mean to Britain? No British statesman is so simple as to risk such a big permanent loss for the sake of a few years' transient and doubtful gain. Especially in view of the fact that a marked depression has been the feature of British post-war industries, (and there is every reason for its going from bad to worse), and that Canada and other Dominions are rebelling against British preference,—and what is more, successfully too,—the interests of British commerce are all the more in danger. And this danger can be averted by, (at least, Britain hopes to do) only by directing all her efforts to India. And what will be the nature of these efforts? The first, of course, will be to take care that India does not develop her industries—at least those that would affect Britain. The second will be to try as much as possible to increase India's purchasing power by means of more irrigation schemes (of course with Indian money) and building more railways so that British goods might penetrate to the remotest corners of the land and thus Manchester, Lancashire and other British industrial centres might eventually prosper! In fact, these points were emphasised by a member (Mr. Waddington) in the recent Parliamentary debate on the industrial depression question. So, more irrigation schemes and more railways are meant not for India's prosperity, but in order that British industries might prosper! Whereas the latter is the end in view, the former is only a bye-product. Well. So then, Britain is at the present moment (and she will be so henceforward) more than ever in need of India. She cannot afford to lose so much merely to gratify Indian public opinion. Loss of India might mean to her commercial suicide.

THE POLITICAL ASPECT.

Then to come to the supreme political importance of India to Britain. Britain to-day owes her supremacy in the world mainly to the great Indian Empire. India is, in fact, the brightest gem in the British Crown. It is all very easy to say that a strong and free India will be a greater and better asset to Britain. But who knows the tables might not turn? To-day Britain is seeing the melancholy spectacle of the Dominions asserting their right to remain neutral even when Britain is at war. When such is the case with the smaller Dominions, who knows that Free India, with her vast population and potential strength, might not repeat the same thing? If Free India wills, she

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

"The existence side by side of hostile creeds among the Indian people is one of the strong points in our political position in India."

—SIR JOHN STRACHEY,
(an eminent British Indian Civil Servant.)

What They Ardently Wish.

The correspondents in India of the British Imperialist Press are always busy misrepresenting the efforts of the Indian political parties in arriving at a united decision over the question of what India should precisely demand as her Constitution. The publication of the Nehru Report took the wind out of their sails, but unabashed and unrepentant they continue their work of interested and puerile misrepresentation. The "Daily Telegraph" of London was favoured with a one column despatch by its special correspondent at Simla on the day the Lucknow Conference successfully grappled with the complex issues before it. While Indian journals sang a chorus of praise over the event, the readers of the "Daily Telegraph" were informed that there was a "split at Lucknow." Who suffers by this? Not the Indians.

Welcome Change.

There is a welcome change in the Japanese Government's attitude towards the demands of the Nanking Government. At first Japan had categorically refused to consider the Chinese request about treaty revision. Baron Tanaka and his colleagues would not even take into consideration the necessity of opening negotiation with China in the limited sphere of a commercial treaty in a revised form, but evidently impressed by the fact that Anglo-Chinese trade in the South is rapidly improving as a result of the new commercial understanding between Canton and the British, the Japanese Government agreed a few days ago to the establishment of a Sino-Japanese commercial understanding with the Nanking authorities and now comes the good news that they are ready to open up for discussion with Nanking the whole question of treaty revision. If the Western Powers and Japan really mean to help Nationalist China no better method than this of radical treaty revision can be devised.

Seeing Through The Game.

Turkey is reported to have not yet consented to sign the great Peace Pact, which is to ensure outlawry of war in this world so long as those who signed the Pact but have reserved to themselves the right of fighting for what they call their special interests and regional difficulties do not themselves declare for war. Turkey has seen through the whole game and Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, is reported to have postponed the question of his country agreeing to join the "Pact Powers" until he has consulted the Soviet, Persia and Afghanistan. The Turkish statesman in resorting to this cautious move has rendered a signal service to the whole Asiatic world. Is the Pact to be only a cloak for the White races to spread their tentacles of aggrandisement and conquest in the economic and the political field? If not, why were the Eastern Powers, with the exception of Japan, practically neglected by those who have been most vocal in ushering in this Pact?

A Splendid Lead.

The speech of the Chief Saheb of Mangrol which was read before the Gujarat and Kathiawad Political Conference was marked by remarkable candour and practical wisdom and as such deserves the careful consideration of his co-religionists. Mussalmans, the Chief Saheb said, have no solid Islamic grounds on which to base their demand for the stoppage of music before mosques. Further, Muslims themselves play music on the three sides of the mosque during their festivities and the Chief Saheb instanced cases of mosques and mausoleums where music is being played. As he said, to insist on the stoppage of music before mosques is against the principle of toleration which Islam preached. The Chief Saheb, however, does not content himself with merely delivering speeches. He practises what he preaches and the good results of his policy are shown, for instance, in the harmonious relations between Hindus and Muslims in his State of which a striking demonstration was given on Wednesday when Hindus as well as Muslims joined in the observance of Prophet Mahomed's birthday.

INDEED—MOTHER INDIA

BY ALICE HILL BOOTH-SMITHSON

Oh India! Country of Divine discontent,
Grieve thou not, at the cruel comment
Of our country maid (?)
Having eyes she seeth not at all,
Having ears she heareth not the call
Of thy soul. She's swayed by things external,
As most of us are. . .
She hitched not her vehicle to a star—
She loveth brass tacks.
She heweth down here and scattereth there!
She forgeteth her ancestors bowed in prayer
For the truths which she lacks.

Forgive her India—forgive us all
For our Spiritual blindness—
For the Pekin-like wall
We've built 'round our hearts,
Lest seeing the light of ages we'll be
Converted to true Christianity
That thy country imparts.

We Westerners mean, of course, to be kind,
In our science and industry we know you find
Much that is good;
But we have seen illness, disease and strife,
Where you have seen really God and Life. . .
We've not understood
What you understand—
For Christ is not real
Nor Buddha, nor Krishna to us;
We don't feel
That anything matters here and now
We're SURE of THIS life
But wrinkle our brow
And scoff or doubt, or accept some creed
A few religions and faults to weed
From out our home garden—but then somehow
We always behold the far-off mote
While our beam remains—as it did in rote.
You really BELIEVE man lives not by bread alone,
We give it the lie....
What our teacher taught is NOT a joke,
Nor are the words that Buddha spoke.
So forgive us India...I implore,
My countrywoman's blunders—for heart-sore
I wish my Native land could see
The depth of thy—Spirituality.

MR. JINNAH AND SIMON COMMISSION

MR. CHAMAN LALL'S "DISCLOSURES"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On my return from Brussels today I found the unusual spectacle of copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" in the lounge of a Parisian Hotel. One number contains an alleged statement by Mr. M. A Jinnah in reference to what the Indian Press has chosen to call my "disclosures." I wish to repeat through your columns that every statement published by me is correct. There is nothing "unusual" or "misleading" or "incorrect" or "garbled" regarding any one of my statements. I can understand "diplomatic" reasons which may have prompted a vague and and "unusual" and "misleading" disclaimer. But I am not a diplomat.—Yours, etc.,

D. CHAMAN LALL.

Paris, Aug. 9.

INDIA CASTS OFF SHACKLES OF BONDAGE.

SIMLA SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

HEAVY AGENDA

MORE THAN 10 GOVT. BILLS TABLED

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Government business for the opening sitting of the Assembly will consist of the introduction of no fewer than 10 new bills. These are the Dangerous Drugs Bill, the Public Safety Bill, the Insurance Bill, the Trade Unions Act Amendment Bill, the Trades Disputes Bill, the Workmens Compensation Act Bill, the Indian Succession Act Amendment Bill, (?) the Repealing and Amending Bill, the Income Tax Act Amendment Bill and the Madras Salt Act Amendment Bill.—A. P.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE

FORMAL CONFERENCE IN CALCUTT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

An informal conference was held in Calcutta yesterday between Tatas management and the Indian Chamber of Commerce as a result of which important developments towards the settlement of the labour strike at Jamshedpur are expected.

Mr. N. B. Saklatwala, the Chairman of the Tata Steel Works, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. C. A. Alexander were present. The party was entertained to lunch by Mr. Anandji Haridas, the vice-President of the Chamber and a number of Swarajists were invited to take part in the discussion. Some of the members of the Chamber are understood to have pointed out that any loss to Tatas which was a national concern would react adversely on all Indian industry. There had already been a heavy loss to India as foreign manufacturers had in the mean time taken the position in the market which Tatas had lost. They urged the necessity of settling the dispute to the satisfaction of both the parties.—A.P.

WAR LOAN FRAUDS

BIG GERMAN BUSINESSMAN GAOLED

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Berlin.—A big business man Hugo Stinnes, son of Late Hugo Stinnes (richest man in Germany during the inflation period) has been sent to gaol in connection with war loan frauds for which Stinnes' Secretary, Von Waldon was arrested weeks ago. Von Waldon declared that Stinnes was aware of the projected fraud. Stinnes denied this.

SELLING WORTHLESS STOCK.

The fraud consisted in buying German war stock abroad and registering it in Berlin as original war loan stock which had not changed hands since 1918 revolution and which was consequently revalorised by Government whereas the stock which had changed hands since 1918 was practicall worthless.—Reuter.

'CLEAR, OPEN AND HONE

M. LEYGMES ON ANGLO-FRENCH NAVAL COMPROMISE

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Paris. M. Leygues, Minister of Marine, in an interview on the subject of the Anglo-French Naval Compromise made a statement similar to that which Lord Cushenden made to Reuter at Geneva. M. Leygues emphasised that there was nothing connected with the Compromise that was not clear, open and honest.—Reuter.

Simla, Aug. 30.—Intimation has been received that Sir Robert Blair will carry out the duties of Chairman of the Race-course Betting Control Board, London until Sir Clement Hindley takes over permanent charge of the office at the end of October.—A. P.

PUNJAB DELEGATES' PATRIOTIC LEAD.

BRAVO PUNJAB

END OF THE LAST HITCH

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

The Punjab delegates headed by Maulana Zafarali entered the Conference Hall at half past nine. The Maulana shook hands with the President after a few whispered words and the pleased appearance of those following left the Conference in no doubt that an agreement had been arrived at and the Punjab Delegates were loudly cheered as they entered. Mrs. Naidu who had been playing the part of peace-maker followed looking the happiest of all. The President then announced the agreement amid loud and prolonged cheers which echoed and re-echoed in the hall as name after name appended to the agreement was read out. Thus ended the last contentious problem before the Conference as also the last hitch about the scrapping of the Lucknow Pact.

The President then read the following manifesto signed by the Punjab Delegates, Zafarali, Abdur Rahim, Afzal Haq, Satyapal, Sardul Singh, Duniehand, Girdharilal and others.

"The Punjab Muslims directly with the introduction of the recommendations of the Nehru Report accept its recommendations on communal representation including joint electorates, without the reservation of seats for any community in the Punjab, provided the franchise is based on adult suffrage, provided further that the question of communal representation will be open for reconsideration after ten years." (Applause)

SIKHS' ATTITUDE.

The President also read a statement of Tara Singh and Giani Sher Singh which said the Sikhs favoured proportional representation but would not have any grievance if adult suffrage become universal.

The Punjab agreement was then ratified by the Conference. Other provinces had already notified their approval of the Nehru Report on communal representation and the President announced that the Bengalis had accepted the report, and did not want reservation of seats.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

The All-Parties' Conference adopted by a majority Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's amendment guaranteeing at the establishment of the Commonwealth all titles to private and personal property lawfully acquired. The Conference also passed the Pandit's amendment that Parliament should make suitable laws to ensure fair rent and fixity and permanence of tenure for agricultural tenants.

PT. JAWAHARLAL STANDS FOR SOCIALISM.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru strongly opposed both the motions declaring that the establishment of Socialism only would be a panacea for the difficulties of India and the world at large. He dwelt at length on the condition of the masses and compared their plight of starvation with that of landlords who had enough and to spare. He drew a pathetic picture of the plight of the poor Indian masses and compared it with lot of those landlords and vested interests who had enough and to spare. "Why should we undertake any guarantees for Britsh commercialists who have ruthlessly exploited us and done tremendous harm to our interests." Poor peasants and workers were starving while capitalists were flourishing on the labours of the poor people.

A delegate: "You first dismantle your Anand Bhawan" (Pandit Motilal's residence in Allahabad).

Pandit Jawaharlal sympathised with the sentiments of the delegate and assured him that gradually there would be improvement in conditions so far as he was concerned.

Dr. Katju supporting Pandit Jawaharlal said that the amendment was either unnecessary or a legally mischievous clause. No institution should be above law or the legislature. Guarantees might be asked at the birth of a revolution not at a time of evolution. Was there any law at present, he asked, which prevented Government from confiscated property? Did they think Indian politicians were a pack of robbers?

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru denounced Socialism and declared they had got to safeguard all interests.

Pandit Motilal received loud cheers when he stood up to oppose "the able arguments of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru." (Laughter.) He asserted that the opposition to this amendment was being carried too far. Alluding to yesterday's discussions Pandit Motilal remarked that independence was a thing which no living man would say was undesirable. He did not mean Dominion Status would be granted to them if they adopted the report and then kept quiet. Left to himself he would not rest content with anything short of full independence (cheers), but his report was the maximum common measure in the circumstances. He proceeded: "It pains me when I see people come forward to support independence while they continue to think of communalism. There should be no guarantees and no communalism. but we should be prepared to die for freedom." (Applause.) Their next step would decidedly be towards complete independence, "but what do you think of that army where generals are fighting shy of giving even the most elementary rights to their fellow-citizens."

On being put to vote Pandit Malaviya's amendment was declared carried.

Pandit Malaviya's second amendment enjoining upon parliament to make suitable laws for ensuring fair rent, fixity and permanence to agricultural tenants was also carried.

Pandit Jawaharlal opposed this motion also, but his friend Mr. Subash Bose dissented from him and gave his support to Pandit Malaviya.

The Conference adjourned at 2 p.m. for lunch.

WHY LABEL IT?

Pandit Motilal Nehru supporting the amendments said there was enough scope for improving the lot of the tenantry in his report. It was no use putting the patch of Socialism on the report.

Mr. Subash Bose agreed and voted with Pandit Jawaharlal on the first amendment, but differed from him on the second.

LANGUAGE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Conference also agreed to the proposition that Hindi and Urdu should be the language of the Commonwealth, English being allowed. The right of citizenship was conceded to the subjects of Indian States carrying on business or residing in the Commonwealth territories.

Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar moved an amendment providing that the Conference should consider the report clause by clause.

Mr. T. Viswanathan seconded the amendment.

Mr. B. C. Pal requested the mover to drop the amendment. His purpose, Mr. Pal pointed, would be served if the Conference agreed to re-appoint the Nehru Committee with the addition of Dr. Besant and authorised it to select and instruct a parliamentary draftsman to put the Constitution into the shade of a Bill to be placed before a Convention of representatives of all parties.

PUNJAB AGREEMENT.

At this point the Punjab delegates entered the hall and when it was ascertained that after three days' prolonged deliberations they had come to an agreement there was loud cheering.

The agreement arrived at is a compromise to do away with the reservation of seats for ten years, reserving the right to re-open the question after ten years.

After speeches of congratulation on this agreement Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya resumed the discussion.

HALF A LOAF BETTER THAN NONE.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved a rider for the re-appointment of the Nehru Committee which should go through the Constitution clause by clause. He advised Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar to refer his amendment to that Committee.

Mr. Vijiaraghavachariar accepted the proposal remarking that half a loaf was better than no bread.

At this stage Mr. Pattabi Sitaramyaya rose to a point of order and wanted to know what had happened to Mr. M. C. Chagla's amendment which was moved yesterday ot Clause 87 providing that alterations to the Constitution should be made by a two-thirds majority in two-thirds of the total number of Provincial Councils in addition to a two-thirds majority in the Central Legislature.

The President ruled that the amendment was before the House and should first be disposed of.

MR. CHAGLA'S EXPLANATION.

On being called upon Mr. Chagla stated that after the Conference had adjourned yesterday he had a private discussion with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. H. N. Kunzru with the result that he had perceived that his amendment was not of the best type. As an alternative he would move an amendment to the effect that no alterations should be made in the Constitution unless agreed to by a majority of four-fifths of the members present at a joint sitting of both the Houses of the Central Legislature.

Mr. Chagla said that his motive yesterday and to-day was the same that there should be no lurking suspicion in the minds of Muslims that the Hindu majority could or would alter the proposed Constitution to the detriment of Muslim interests. He would make that possibility as remote as possible.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN MODEL.

In support of Mr. Chagla Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru explained how they had arrived at that figure of a four-fifths majority. Mr. Chagla's amendment was based on the South African model. The demand for a four-fifths majority was not very exorbitant.

Lala Lajpat Rai said he was agreeable to three-fourths. Personally he thought it was best not to tamper with the Constitution too frequently and he would like the clause to be rather rigid more particularly if the Muslims wanted it.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regretted he could not see eye to eye with Sir Tej Bahadur. It was wrong to make the Constitution too rigid. The English Constitution was praised most because of its flexibility. Concluding the speaker requested Mr. Chagla to drop this amendment, but leave the matter to the second Nehru Committee proposed in Pandit Malaviya's earlier amendment.

Mr. Pattabi Sitaramyya thought that by fixing a three-fourths majority they would give the Muslims sufficient safeguard.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru supporting Mr. Chagla's motion said that he and his two colleagues Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Chagla had already taken into consideration the issues raised by Pandit Jawaharlal. On the one hand the clause should provide for alterations in the Constitution whenever found necessary and on the other the minority should be given a positive guarantee that their legitimate rights would always be respected. Mr. Chagla's proposition was the nearest approach to those two 'desiderata'. "We not only want to allay communal suspicions", he said, "but we hope to abolish them."

Lala Lajpat Rai said it was agreed on all sides that the figure two-thirds should

(Continued on next page).

NO RESERVATION OF SEATS

JAWAHARLAL STANDS FOR SOCIALISM

MR. CHAGLA CLEARS AIR OF MISTRUST

The Lucknow Conference has ended triumphantly.

Dr. Ansari was showered with praises from all quarters for his able conduct of the proceedings which was responsible for the happy termination.

Two important resolutions were passed by the Conference. One relates to the re-appointment of the Nehru Committee with the addition of Mrs. Besant to have a draft bill prepared on the lines of the Nehru Report and to hold a Convention in Calcutta during the next Christmas. The other seeks to bind all parties to stand by the Report as a whole and not to accept any single part of it subject to the modifications agreed to by all the parties.

TRIUMPHANT END OF LUCKNOW CONFERENCE

"INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA LEAGUE"

COMMUNALISM TABOO

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

The signatories of the statement on Independence which was read out by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the All-Parties' Conference on August 29 and others who agree with them met on Thursday evening and decided to form an "Independence for India League." The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "That we members of the Indian National Congress present at this meeting being of opinion that the immediate goal of the people of India should be full independence do hereby form "The Independence for India League."

(2) The object of this League is the achievement of Independence for India and the League shall carry on propaganda in this behalf.

(3) The members of the League shall also be members of the Indian National Congress.

BAN ON COMMUNALISM.

(4) No member of the League shall advance any claim on behalf of himself or another person or group for a political or economic right based on membership of a religion or sect nor shall he work for or advocate what has come to be called "communalism" in India.

(5) No member of an organisation which has for its object the attainment of political or economic rights based on membership of a religion or sect can be a member of the League.

(6) The League shall oppose "communalism" in every way, but it may support when it considers it proper and necessary for a mutual arrangement between two or more groups or communities.

(7) Every member of the League shall pay a subscription of one rupee per annum subject to rules to be framed hereafter.

(8) A Provisional Committee consisting of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Zahir Husain and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is formed to draw up the constitution and rules of the League and to arrange for the enrolment of members and the holding of a full meeting of members of the League to adopt this constitution and to lay down the future programme of the League.

PROVINCIAL ORGANISERS.

(9) Till the next meeting of the League the following shall act as provincial orgonisers of the League:—Bengal: Dr. K. L. Ganguly; Behar: M. Abdul Bari, U. P.: Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi; Delhi: Arif Hasvi; C. P. Hindi: V. Subedar: Sind: J. Bukharey; Ajmer: Arjun Lal Sethi Kerala: S. K. Kombrabail.

The Provisional Committee shall have power to appoint organisers in the remaining provinces.—A.B.

MR. IYENGAR ON LUCKNOW DECISIONS

NOT AGREEABLE TO ANY COMPROMISE

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

Addressing a crowded public meeting at the Tilak Ghat this evening, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar expressed complete agreement with the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference except on the question of independence. He was glad that the Conference had modified the Committee's draft in conformity with his Delhi formula, and the Congress was not bound to any compromise on the independence issue. He added he would not agree to any compromise on the question of independence even for the sake of communal harmony.

KILLING COMMUNALISM.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ramarao, presiding, welcomed the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow, which, he hoped, would kill the demon of communalism.—A. P.

NATIONAL INDUSTRY FACED WITH RUIN

DEADLOCK AT JAMSHEDPUR

MR. SUBASH BOSE SUGGESTS WAY OUT

LUCKNOW, Aug. 30.

In an interview regarding the Jamshedpur situation Mr. Subhash Bose made the following statement.—

"The Jamshedpur situation has reached a deadlock. The workers are firm and resolute and as long as their legitimate and reasonable demands are not satisfied they are not expected to yield. The management on the other side are also unbending, and the result is that an important industry which claims to be called a national industry is faced with ruin. If the deadlock is continued the consequences to that industry and to the shareholders can easily be imagined. The loss already incurred is considerable. I would have been the first to recommend cessation of the struggle to the workers if the management had shown a spirit of conciliation and compromise but unfortunately they have been adamant.

ONLY WAY OUT OF IMPASSE.

It is to the interest both of the workers and the shareholders to effect a speedy settlement and the only party who do not realise sufficiently the gravity of the situation so as to bring about ent. The only way out of the impasse ent. The only way out of the ompase is for the Directors to come to the spot and face the realities of the situation. They can, if they are so inclined, arrive at a settlement on the spot in consultation with the management.

Questioned regarding his own attitude Mr. Bose said: "I am prepared to my best to bring about a compromise provided the management or the directors will take up a conciliatory attitude."—A. P.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS NOT LAGGING BEHIND

MR. E. A. SHAH'S STATEMENT

LUCKNOW, Aug 31.

At to-day's meeting of the All Parties Conference Mr. E. Ahmed Shah (U. P.) made a statement on behalf of Indian Christians. Indian Christians, he said, were ordinarily looked upon as belonging to a "denationalized" community (cries of, "No, No"). On its behalf he would declare that the Indian Christian stood for Dominion status, for joint electorates and for no communal representation either in the legislatures or in the service. Indian Christians were not lagging behind the rest of India in its forward march. They only hoped that they would not altogether be neglected when other minority interests were being looked after. It was not their demand. They did not want to insert a clause or clauses to that effect in the report at least at this stage but it was their request which the speaker hoped the Conference would take note of.—A. P.

PROGRESSIVE PORBUNDER

BAN ON EARLY MARRIAGES

RAJKOT, Aug 31.

The Porbunder State has decided to adopt measures for the prevention of early marriage. The orthodox section of the State subjects has ranged itself in opposition to the decision.—A. P.

PUNJAB DELEGATES' LEAD.

DO AWAY WITH RESERVATION OF SEATS.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

The Punjab delegates have arrived at a compromise to do away with the reservation of seats for ten years, reserving the right to re-open the question after ten years.

Mrs. Annie Besant showering encomiums on the Hindu-Muslim agreement, declared they had placed all their divisions, sectionalisms and differences on the altar of Indian unity and Indian freedom. To-day, they had decided that India was determined to create her own destiny and manage her own affairs.—A. P.

BE ARBITERS OF YOUR OWN DESTINIES

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO INDIANS

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

Mrs. Naidu's message to her country before leaving for America was that they would always insist on becoming arbitraters of their own destinies. Mrs. Naidu said she belonged to Pandit Jawaharlal's school of independence. (Hear hear). Her ideal would always be complete independence although some people characterised her as an idealist. She longed for the day when India would have the complete choice in choosing her friends and enemies in making peace and in declaring war. (Applause).

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Akram Hussain formally accepted on behalf of Bengal the Nehru Committee's recommendations with regard to communal representations.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF MIDDLE-AGED INDIAN

THROWN INTO STREET FROM WINDOW

WHAT OCCUPANTS OF OPPOSITE FLAT HEARD

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Within a hundred yards of the police headquarters at Lall Bazar and just in the vicinty of the Indian police quarters a murder is alleged to have been committed in the early hours of this morning. A middle-aged Indian was apparently stabbed and thrown into the street from a window twenty feet from the ground. He was dead when the police arrived. The police have arrested an Indian who refused to make any statement beyond saying that he knew the dead man. The occupants of the hut opposite which is only a few feet away heard the noise of a quarrel in which women's voices were prominent and they informed the police. The quarrel stopped suddenly as soon as they heard the thud of the body on the ground.—A.P.

INDIA CASTS OFF SHACKLES OF BONDAGE

(Continued from previous page.)

go. The issue was whether it should be three-fourths or four-fifths.

Mr. Chagla rose and said he was prepared to leave this restricted question whether the figure should be three-fourths or four-fifths to the second Nehru Committee.

Prof. Chablani pointed out that if Mr. Chagla's amendment was accepted a handful of reactionaries would be in a position considerably to retard the progress aspired to by the rest of India. It should be left to the second Nehru Committee to find the best method of meeting the wishes of the minority as made clear by Mr. Chagla, Sir Tej Bahadur and Pandit Kunzru.

MR. CHAGLA'S NEW AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chagla finally proposed the following alternative amendment:—

"The Conference recommends that the Nehru Committee should be authorised to reconsider Clause 87 of the report and so to amend it as to protect the rights and interests of the various minorities in the Central Legislature with regard to questions of amendments to the Constitution."

The amendment was unanimously adopted.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Re-assembling after lunch the Conference proceeded to discuss other amendments on the Agenda to the main resolution adopting in principle the constitution outlined in the report in clauses 1 to 87.

Dr. Ansari appealed to the House to withdraw the amendments which were rendered unnecessary by the adoption of the Punjab and Sindh pacts. The President made it clear that unless they were withdrawn he would rule most of those amendments out of order.

Mr. Hasrat Mohani wanted to move an amendment to the effect that all elections shall be held by the method of proportional representation with a single transferable vote.

Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, M. C. Chagla and Pattavhi Sitaramiyaya, one after other pointed out that the amendment was out of order as re-opening the Punjab, Bengal and Sindh questions on which the House had already expressed a definite opinion. Dr. Ansari ruled the amendment out of order.

Another amendment standing against the name of Moulana Shafee Daudi suggesting that the voting ratio of the various communities in all provinces should be commensurate with the ratio population was ruled out by the Chair.

HASRAT MOHANI TO RESCUE OF RELIGION.

Mr. Hasrat Mohani next moved that the Presidents of both Provincial and Central Legislatures shall have and exercised power of overruling any bill or clause thereof or a resolution of a religious or inter-communal character which was opposed by three-fourths of the members of any community present in the Legislature. He would like the presidents of legislatures to have such a privilege in the Commonwealth of India in order to afford additional protection to the religious susceptibilities of minorities.

Moulvi Akram Khan seconded the amendment.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta opposed it firstly because there was no sense in it, secondly, because it would place the legislative presidents in an awkward position in the absence of a clear-cut definition of the word 'community.' He would like to know what exactly Mr. Hasrat was afraid of. Page 102 of the report made it quite clear that legislation could not be made which would in any way interfere with the religious rights and liberties of any individual or community. There were numerous provisions throughout the report to safeguard the religious interests of all individuals and communities.

Mr. Mohani's amendment was put and negatived only two voting for it.

Mr. Afzal Haq next moved his amendment which demanded exclusive powers for the provinces to make laws for good government and every citizen must be afforded opportunity to gain his livelihood by economic labour. He also pleaded for encouragement to the independent middle class in agriculture industry and commerce. The amendment was turned down by an overwhelming majority.

Sir Tej Bahadur explained that the proposed provincial constitutions which were based on practical grounds rather than on academic considerations and that provinces should not have exclusive power in framing laws as it would result in separate penal codes for all provinces. Moreover the position of the Central Government would be considerably weakened.

Sardar Sardul Singh also opposed the amendment.

The Conference also rejected another amendment of Mr. Afzal Haq which ran: "Schedules in the report are subject to readjustments on the basis of federally constituted autonomous provinces of the Commonwealth of India."

THE FINAL RESOLUTION.

The amended resolution was then put to vote and passed with only one dissentient, namely, Mr. Hasrat Mohani. It runs:—

"This Conference having taken into consideration the Report submitted to it by the Nehru Committee adopts in principle the Constitution outlined and recommended by it in the Report. This Conference resolves to re-appoint the Nehru Committee with power to co-opt and authorises it to select and instruct parliamentary draftsmen to put the Constitution, outlined and recommended by it, as accepted by this Conference, with all necessary and ancillary and consequential provisions, in the shape of a Bill to be placed before a Convention of representative of all political commercial, labour and other organisations present at this Conference and others of not less than two years standing provided that nothing will be added which is inconsistent with the agreements and decisions arrived at the Conference.

"The Committee shall take all necessary steps for holding the said Convention on such a date as may be fixed.

"In drafting the Bill the Committee shall take into consideration schedules one and two to the Report and the Committee is authorised to make such alterations in the said schedule as it may think necessary."

Mr. M. C. Chagla put in an amendment adding "Baluchistan" after the words "North-West Frontier Province" in the seventh recommendation of the report for the extension of the reforms. This was agreed to unanimously.

Dr. Ansari next put from the chair the following resolution and it was adopted almost unanimously only Mr. Hasrat Mohani dissenting.

The resolution said: "This Conference declares that the agreements and decisions contained in the foregoing resolutions are based upon the assumption that the general scheme sketched out in the Nehru Report, adopted by this Conference shall be given effect to as a whole inasmuch as the various provisions thereof are interdependent and all parties assembled in this Conference hereby agree that every one of them will stand by it as a whole and will refuse to accept any single part of it without giving full force and effect to all the other parts; provided that any modification of this scheme may be accepted by the consent and agreement of all parties."

MRS. NAIDU AS INDIA'S AMBASSADOR.

Dr. Ansari moved another resolution to the effect that the Conference authorised Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was shortly going to Western countries to convey India's greetings to the Western nations and to convey India's determination to win her freedom and thereby contribute to world peace.

This was adopted and Pandit Malaviya stood up to propose a cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Ansari the President. (Loud and prolonged cheers and cries of "Bande Mataram.")

Pandit Malaviya moved a vote of thanks to Dr. Ansari and paid a glowing tribute to his services. He referred to his excellent good temper and imperturbable good honour for which the Conference owed him the highest gratitude (prolonged cheers). The President had helped them to keep their heads cool and collected.

DOWN WITH PRESENT GOVT.

He felt assured that 1930 would bring them Dominion Status (cheers). "Indians should feel ashamed to live under the present conditions and he hoped every village would pass a resolution crying against the present Government.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad offered his meed of praise to Dr. Ansari for the greatest achievement under his presidency in our times (applause). He declared that Sir John Simon would not be able to reply to their united challenge (applause).

DR. ANSARI CHEERED.

Dr. Ansari was lustily cheered for over five minutes when he rose to return thanks. He stated that he was amply repaid for his humble services by the united passage of a report for which they had gathered (cheers). They should swear a vow to-day that they would be prepared to lay down their lives for attaining what they had passed.

Pandit Motilal NNehru stated that the desired result of the Conference was mainly due to the Maharaja of Mahmudabad and his workers of the local Congress Committee who constituted themselves as a reception committee. Much of the good atmosphere was the creation of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad. He thanked Dr. Annie Besant for coming to India specially to attend this Conference. India appreciated her services with regard to the Commonwealth of India Bill. The success attained had exceeded his expectations. All the phase of communalism had disappeared except only that portion which the committee itself had recommended. Referring to the article in the "Pioneer" regarding the disinherited father Pandit Motilal declared that he was under a debt to bring freedom for India. That liability would devolve upon his son (cheers). Concluding he said that his hopes would be fully realised when at the next Conference the masses of the country were behind them.

Mrs. Naidu thanked the delegates for entrusting the ambassadorship of India to her in foreign countries which she was about to visit. The Conference dispersed amidst shouts of Bande Mataram and Bharat Mata Ki Jai.

EMPIRE LABOUR CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION'S WITHDRAWAL

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

I find, from a study of the Indian press, that it is not made quate clear why the Indian Delegation withdrew from the Empire Labour Conference in London. It is also not made clear that I myself was one of the delegates and joined in the action taken with the other delegates. Dewan Chaman Lal was the leader of the Delegation, and we who were his fellow delegates acted in co-operation with him.

The real reason of our withdrawal was the simple fact that there was a blank refusal on the part of the British delegates present to make any change in their attitude towards the Simon Commission. They insisted emphatically that it was impossible for them at this stage to withdraw the Labour Members, Mr. Hartshorn and Major Attlee from the Commission. They also told us that it was impossible for them to get any further changes made in the constitution of the Commission. We pointed to them the fact that the previous Empire Labour Conference had passed a resolution in favour of immediate self-government for India. We pointed also to the fact that, in the terms of reference of the Simon Commission, the possibility of restricting even the present self-governing powers granted to the Indian people was contemplated. We therefore stated, with absolute frankness, that we regarded the action of the head of the Labour Party, in agreeing to allow two Labour representatives to act on the Simon Commission, as itself a denial of the resolution passed at the previous Conference. We also pointed to the fact that the All-India Trades Unions Congress had asked for the withdrawal of these two Labour Members, but our letter had not even received an answer.

Therefore, as we could get no satisfaction whatever from the Empire Labour Conference, we felt that, on this ground, the most dignified thing was to state our case and then to hear all that was to be said on the other side. In the last resort, after stating our own position and hearing what was to be said, we determined, if no satisfactory reply was given, to withdraw. My own speech, which was made at the end of the discussion, made our own action absolutely clear before we withdrew and I do not think that anyone present could possibly have misunderstood it or put it down merely to irritation.

But earlier in the Session of the same Conference, a further cause of withdrawal had appeared. The South African delegates declared, without any reservation, that the White Labour Policy in South Africa must be adhered to. Mr. MacLean, of Greyville, Natal, declared that the White Labour Policy was simply a matter of self-preservation, and that the Labour Party in South Africa could not possibly give way on this vital issue and allow racial equality to Indian workmen.

Thus, on both counts,—both that of the Simon Commission and that of South Africa's White Labour Policy,—it seemed quite impossible, in my own judgment, to remain as a loyal and friendly member within the Empire Labour Conference. We, on our part, as Indian delegates, were fighting against imperialism and against racialism. Those who were delegates in the same Conference were, in their actions and deeds (even if not in their stated words) fighting really for imperialism and racialism. On these grounds, with the utmost regret, I felt personally that I ought to share the responsibility with the leader of the Indian delegation, Dewan Chaman Lal, of withdrawing. Before he took this drastic action, he consulted me personally, and I promised him my support if no satisfaction were given to us on these two vital issues. Then, at the meeting itself, when no satisfaction was given, we, in a body, withdrew, after stating clearly and concisely our reasons for so doing.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE AND DELHI PROPOSALS

SHAUKAT ALI'S STATEMENT

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

After the announcement Maulana Shaukat Ali made the following statement on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee.—"I do not want to go into the history of the Delhi proposals and how and in what form they were adopted by the A.I.C.C. at Bombay with the consent of prominent members of the Hindu Maha-Sabha and subsequently accepted by the Indian National Congress, the Khilafat Conference and the Muslim League at their annual session in 1927. The position of the Central Khilafat Committee as a subordinate body is that it cannot alter or amend much less go against the decision of the Khilafat Conference. The Central Khilafat Committee at their meeting on the 27th held at Lucknow once more reiterated that position with the difference that they were prepared to do away with reservation in Bengal and in the case of the Punjab limited to ten years. That resolution stands and can only be altered or amended by that body If the Central Khilafat Committee however at its full meeting finds that the Punjab does not want reservation it can alter its decision. In the meantime the resolution stands. As regards other matters i.e., the representation of Muslims in the Central Legislature and minority provinces the resolution of the Central Khilafat Committee is embodied in the amendments put before the Conference by M. Shafi Dandi."

No sooner had Maulana Shaukat Ali made this statement than Dr. Alam (the Punjab) asked if it was M. Shaukat Ali's own statement or was it approved by the Central Khilafat Committee. M. Shaukat Ali said it had not been put before the Central Khilafat Committee but it was made on the strength of the resolution passed by that Committee on the 27th August and until the Committee revised their previous decision that was the only decision he could make.

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION

Moulvi Abdul Kader (the Punjab) said he was a member both of the Muslim League and the Central Khilafat Committee. The latter Committee had modified the resolution referred to by Shaufied the resolution referred to by M. Shaufiab Muslims agreed to rescind that resolution their decision would be the Central Khilafat Committee's decision. The Punjab Muslims had signified to-day what their decision was and the Central Khilafat Committee's decision on it was a foregone conclusion.

It is likely that the Central Khilafat Committee will hold a meeting in a day or two to come to a decision regarding the Punjab on the lines adopted to-day.—A. P.

POSITION OF INDIAN PRINCES

MR. KOTHARE'S RESOLUTION

Moulana Zafar Ali supporting the resolution of Mr. Manilal Kothare approving the recommendations of Nehru Committee regarding Indian States under Swaraj Constitution on Thursday complimented the Nehru Committee for having found a solution for he thorny problem, of India's relations with throny problem, of India's relations with the States. It was not only a thorny problem. It was a problem of vast imporance. Although he thought that the States were a hindrance in the way of India's progress, he did not believe that the Princes themselves could be seriously opposed to the idea of a free India. The existing conditions could certainly not be ideal from their point of biew considering the treatmetn some of them had received at the hands of the paramount power. A free India he said should not only be welcome to subjects of Indian states, but to Indian Princes as wel. The latter could not fare worse in the hands of their own countrymen.

THE PROGRESS OF STATES.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spoke appreciatively of the excellent exposition of the whole question given by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and said people in India were deeply interested in the moral and material welfare of seven crores of Indians residing in Indian States. Their progress was India's progress and that was why Indians in British India were so anxious that India's relations with the Native States should be cordial and happy.

PERFECTLY VICIOUS.

Pandit Malaviya charaterised the scheme adumbrated by Sir Leslie Scott as perfectly vicious. It pained him tha the Princes had paid lakhs of rupees for such worthless advice. It was absurd to place India on a par with China, Australia or Canada in the manner Sir Leslie had done in a recent article in the "Quarterly Review". Not all the Princes were reactionaries nor were all opposed to Indian aspirations. In fact a great many among them wished India all luck in her onward movement.

PRINCES' PLACE.

To the Princes and the people, alike, whether within or without British India, there was but one motherland India. The Princes could take their own rightful places whatever India's future constitution might be. If it was a question of internal defence it was not unlikely that those Princes who had the ability would command India's armies of defence at any rate they could advise their fellow countrymen how best to defend their country. The Princes would always get the honour, respect and privileges due to them.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi did not believe there were many Princes who were better than intolerable autocrats but maybe Pandit Malaviya knew better.

Mr. Kothar winding up the debate made serious allegations against certain Princes.

NO SCANDALS PLEASE.

Dr. Ansari called him to order remarking that he would allow no scandals to be spoken against persons who were neither nor represented at the meeting.

NEMUCHANA INCIDENT RECALLED

Mr. Kothari maintained that he was not talking scandal, but was prepared to substantiate all he had said. If Pandit Malaviya wanted to praise the Princes he was at liberty to do so, but the speaker did not think there were many patriotic princes. One particular Prince once told the speaker that he was a Home Ruler at heart. The speaker's opinions with was God Save India from such Home Rulers. With emotion Kothari referred to an incident at Memuchanda in Alwar State and asserted that the worst form of brutality was witnessed there. He asserted that a Lewis gun was made to play on the crowd (shame, shame) killing over hundred men. He said he was prepared to take all the consequences for this assertion.

Mr. Kothari's resolution was put and adopted unanimously.

THREE CHEERS TO SINDHIS.

At this stage amidst tremendous applause the President announced that an agreement had been arrived at regarding Sind. Pandit Malaviya called for there cheers for the Sindhis and received a lusty response, followed by shouts of "Bande Matgram". The President hoped the Punjab delegates would follow the excellent example set by the Sindhis and come to an agreement on the question of reservation of seats. The conference adjourned for two hours.—A. P.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 30.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, seconding Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution, said it might be that one or two clauses needed alterations. Perhaps there were inadvertencies in some places, but there was little to find fault with involving fundamental principles. There should be no petty-fooling in dealing with this report, and it should be adopted in substance.

A STUPENDOUS SUCCESS.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, who arrived only yesterday supported the resolution in a speech that frequently drew loud cheers. He was thankful that God had given him over seventy years lease of life to see this day when people were prepared to sacrifice such a lot for the sake of the country. The speaker had measured lances with Pandit Nehru more than once, but to-day he would give him (Nehru) and his colleagues the greatest tribute he could possibly give for their tremendous achievement. It was a stupendous success to bring order out of the chaos that had existed in the country. India would never forget them. For this success the British Imperialists, more particularly Lord Birkenhead and the Simon Commission, deserved no small thanks. It was due to their arrogance that Indians had stood at bay to-day. It was the height of arrogance and foolishness to say that India's future depended not on her sacrifice and her on endeavours but on the sweet will of the British Parliament.

Difference of opinion existed everywhere, but when it was a question of the prestige of a nation, of its life and death, such petty differences fell like autumn leaves. The demand to-day was for Dominion Status, but tomorrow India's sons would not hear of any British connection whatsoever.

FAULT OF BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

It was not the fault of the younger generation but it was all the doing of British Imperialism. To-day, Jawaharlal and his friends of the "Independence" school had allowed the older men to agree among themselves on the formula of Dominion Status with the British Crown at the top. It was a flag of truce. The ball rested with Britain. If England refused to take this last chance the younger generation would never consent to live under the existing conditions. He would bless India's youth on the march towards whatever may then be the character of India's goal.

At this stage Mr. Chagla moved an amendment in relation to clause 87 the effect of which was that alteration of the constitution should not be left to two-thirds of both the Houses of the Central Legislature, but should also require the sanction of two-thirds of the Provincial Legislatures.—A. P.

Pandit Nehru and others seem to be agreeable to the amendment.

The Conference rose at 5-30 and meets to-morrow at 8-30 to discuss question of communal representation.

Madras, Aug. 30.—There were thirteen attacks and eight deaths from cholera in Madras on Wednesday. The number of inoculations done on that day was 1441.—A. P.

OIL PLOTS IN MOSUL AND BAGHDAD

INFLUENTIAL BRITISH FINANCIAL GR OFOR MED

PROPOSALS TO IRAQ GOVT.

BAGHDAD, Aug. 30.

An influential British financial group has been formed under the title British Oil Development Company Limited. It has made important proposals to the Iraq Government which has power next November to submit for sale by tender certain oil plots in the Mosul and Baghdad vilayets. The group will tender for these plots and if successful will sign forthwith an agreement to construct the Iraq section of the Baghdad Haifa Railway without any financial contribution from Iraq. The whole distance is about five hundred miles half in Iraq territory and half in Transjordania and Palestine. If the Company's offer is accepted, negotiations will be opened with the Colonial Office regarding the railway construction in Transjordania and Palestine. The group includes Lord Inverforth, Lord Weinyss and Sir John Latta M.P.—Reuter.

BAN ON MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT

V. J. T. OLD BOY'S SPIRITED PROTEST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will kindly make room in your paper for a letter which I have forwarded already to the Secretary, V. J. T. Institute.—Yours, etc.,

Bal Mandir,
Anand, Aug. 31.

C. K. DESAI.

Mr. C. K. Desai, Bal Mandir, Anand who has taken the degree of L. T. M. E. from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institution, has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Board of Management of the Institute:—

I have come to know that the Principal of the Institute has disallowed a student of the Institute to weave a portrait of Mahatmaji who is one of the greatest sages of the world when he allows the portraits of less important men, viceroys, governors and principals.

I fail to understand the attitude of the authority, and as a matter of protest, I refuse to retain the degree of your Institute if your Board still insists on the blame-worthy attitude of the Principal—Yours, etc.,

C. K. DESAI,
L.T. M. & Engineer.

SUBURBAN SEASON RAILWAY TICKETS

CASE FOR REDUCTION IN FARES

Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, Secretary of the Matunga Residents Association in the course of a letter to the Agents of the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railways regarding the reduction of fares on suburban gives writes:—

Immediately after the war the Railway Administration, for various reasons, felt the necessity for the increase of rates of passenger and goods traffic, which in the case of the Suburban Season tickets was enhanced by 25 per cent. Since then, however, considerable reductions have been effected in the case of passenger and goods traffic and time has now arrived for a substantial reduction in the rates for suburban season tickets as well.

There are various reasons why the charges on this class of traffic have to be reduced viz. existing appalling state of unemployment of middle and poor classes; the reduction of their salaries and wages and the consequent inability to make both ends meet pre-eminently call for a substantial concession at least in the case of II and III class season ticket fares.

Further the electrification of the suburban line must have also effected considerable savings in operating expenses as was anticipated at the time the schemes were proposed.

Any substantial concession that may be given will eventually lead to the advantage of the Railway Company, inasmuch as the middle and poor classes will run to the recently developed suburban areas which they are at present prevented from doing as the more distant they go they have to consider the increased fare they will have to pay to the Railway Company as well.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) M. B. UDGAONKAR,
M.B.E.S.,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

New York.—His Majesty's Australian ship 'Australia' has arrived on four days' visit. Salutes were exchanged. Elaborate reception in the harbour arranged by the city authorities was postponed owing to the lateness of the hour of the arrival but civic banquet and various theatre parties were held.—Reuter.

Shillong, Aug. 30.—His Excellency Sir Lamie Hammond left to-day for Calcutta and will return to Shillong accompanied by Lady Hammond on September 2.—A. P.

Jullundur August 30.—Gopa singh Qua-

INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY

CASE FOR PROTECTION MADE OUT

DUTY OF RE. 1-8 PER GROSS TO BE MAINTAINED AS PROTECTIVE

INDIAN TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the grant of protection to the match industry of India is out. The Board find that the match industry satisfies all the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission. It believes that Indian matches would be able to compete against imported matches with the ordinary revenue duty of 15 per cent. The need for protection, however, arises from the fact that imported matches are sold at uneconomical prices, and there is at present a marked prejudice against Indian matches.

In view of the limitations imposed by the minimum monetary unit in use in the match trade, and having regard to the possibility of variations in the middleman's profit the Board recommend that the present duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per gross should be maintained and be converted into a protective duty.

The Board do not think the elimination of the Swedish Match Company from India will be to the advantage either of industry or of the country as a whole.

If the scheme of protection is successful, Government revenue in matches will fall to about Rs. 17 lakhs. In these circumstances the Board suggest imposing of an excise duty on match factories in India.

The Indian Tariff Board was directed, by a resolution of the Government of India dated 2nd October, 1926, to hold an enquiry into the circumstances of the match industry in India.

The Board, issued on the 29th November, 1926, a Press Communique outlining the scope of the enquiry and inviting the representatives of firms or persons who desired to claim protection for the industry.

Early in the month of January, 1927, after a number of the Calcutta match factories had been visited, a questionnaire was prepared and sent to all Local Governments asking for information regarding the condition of the industry in each province and the situation in respect of the existing supplies of raw materials.

The following table shows movements of the Tariff Board in connection with the enquiry:—

(1) Calcutta: 2nd October, 1926 to 20th February, 1927; (2) Burma: 22nd February, 1927 to 2nd April, 1927; (3) Calcutta: 5th April, 1927 to 14th May, 1927; (4) Shillong: 15th May, 1927 to 14th July, 1927; (5) Calcutta: 23rd July, 1927 to 23rd October, 1927; (6) Bombay: 25th October, 1927 to 6th January, 1928; (7) Dehra Dun: 8th January, 1928 to 28th January, 1928; (8) Bareilly: 16th January, 1928; (9) Lahore: 17th January, 1928; (10) Calcutta: 30th January, 1928 to 16th February, 1928; (11) Bombay: 18th February, 1928 to 9th April, 1928.

The report of the Indian Tariff Board is now out and is signed by Mr. P. P. Gilwalla, President, Messrs. A. E. Mathias and J. Matthai, members. The following is a summary of the findings and proposals:—

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND PROPOSALS.

Under the stimulus of a revenue duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per gross the match industry in India has made striknig progress during the past five years. There are at present approximately 27 factories with a capacity of 500 gross a day or over and their total capacity amounts to about 18 million gross matches annually. The imports of matches have declined from 13.68 million gross in 1921-22 to 6.13 million in 1926-27.

2. The rapid expansion of the industry has been accompanied by a large reduction in costs, partly due to increased output and the introduction of up-to-date machinery, but mainly to the improved efficiency of Indian labour.

3. The future prices of aspen and of Indian wood may be expected to remain more or less at their present level, namely, Rs. 120 a ton and Rs. 40 a ton, respectively, except in Bombay where the price of Indian wood may rise to Rs. 75 a ton.

4. The maximum price of Indian wood at which it may be used in the manufacture of splints in preference to aspen is abou Rs. 24 a ton. It would therefore appear that at the present price of Indian wood its use in the manufacture of splints is not economically sound except in up-country factories where railway freight is prohibitive and in Calcutta and Rangoon where Indian wood can be obtained fresh during most of the year.

5. The maximum price of Indian wood at which it may be used in preference to aspen in the manufacture of boxes is Rs. 75 a ton and in the manufacture of both splints and boxes Rs. 49 a ton.

6. In determining the fair selling price of Indian matches and the price of imported matches against which they have to compete, we have taken half size matches as representative of the industry as a whole since these constitute the bulk of the Indian production as well as of the imports.

BASIS OF ESTIMATES.

7. We have based our estimates of the fair selling price of Indian matches on the costs of the Swedish Match Company's factory at Ambernath. This factory is the largest unit in the match industry in India and is engaged solely in the production of half size matches and its costs are kept, unlike those of other Indian factories, on a regular cost accounting system.

8. We estimate the present fair selling price, f.o.r. works (including dealers' commission) of half size matches manufactured in India of aspen for splints and and Indian wood for boxes at Rs. 1-4-0.94 per gross and of Indian wood for both splints and boxes at Rs. 1-2-7.43 per gross.

9. We estimate the future fair selling price f.o.r. works (including dealers' commission) of half size matches manufactured in India of aspen for splints and Indian wood for boxes at Rs. 1-2-5.60 per gross and of Indian wood for both splints and boxes at Rs. 1-2-2.21 per gross.

10. The costs of several of the larger factories under Indian control are lower than those of the Swedish Match Company. The present fair selling price which we have estimated on the basis of the costs of the Ambernath factory, is more than sufficient to enable Indian manufacturers to secure a normal return on their capital.

11. We find that the price at which imported half size matches have been sold in Bombay, excluding duty but including landing and importation charges and dealers' commission, is as low as 11 annas 10 pies per gross.

12. The price f.o.r. works, Sweden, corresponding to a duty free price of 11 annas 10 pies in India would probably not exceed 7-1/2d. which we believe to be an uneconomical price. In our opinion a duty free price of Rs. 1-1-4 3/4 per gross may be regarded as a fair price for imported half size matches in India.

13. We find that the Indian match industry satisfies all the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission.

NEED OF PROTECTION.

14. On the present fair selling price as estimated by us, we find, other things being equal, that Indian matches should be able to compete against imported matches with the ordinary revenue duty of 15 per cent. The need for protection, however, arises from the fact that imported matches are sold at uneconomical prices and that there is at present a marked prejudice against Indian matches which in the case of the best Indian factories is not justified by any differences of quality.

15. Our estimate of future economies is framed on somewhat conservative lines and we have no doubt that the industry will eventually be able to dispense with protection if there is no unfair competition and if the prejudice against Indian matches gradually disappears.

16. There are two important natural advantages which India possesses, viz., the possession of a large home market and the existence of a supply of cheap labour. We estimate the present consumption of matches in India at 17 million gross a year and in this respect India has a distinct advantage over foreign manufacturers.

17. The machinery employed in the manufacture of matches is largely of a simple and automatic character and can be operated efficiently by Indian workmen. The cheapness of Indian labour therefore gives the Indian industry an advantage over Sweden.

18. Certain materials such as chemicals are not available in India, but it must be remembered that as far as the match industry is concerned, no country can claim to possess all or most of the materials required.

19. Where aspen is used in the manufacture of splints, the price of wood is higher in India than in Sweden, but this disadvantage is counterbalanced by the freight and the costs incidental to the importation of matches.

20. We find that in Burma, Bengal, Assam, United Provinces and the Punjab there is an assured supply of Indian timber sufficient for the manufacture of nearly half the total demand in India. At present India supplies practically all the wood required for boxes and packing cases which constitute more than half the total quantity of wood required, and in addition supplies also a third of the amount required for splints.

21. The existing supply of Indian wood may be increased by a suitable system of plantation. It appears to us desirable that local Governments within whose territories match factories of any size or importance have been established, should adopt a cautious programme of plantation with reference to the probable future requirements of the factories.

PLEA FOR RESEARCH PROJECT.

22. We recommend that a definite research project into the match industry should be drawn up at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. While the project should be under the immediate supervision of the Forest Economist, the appointment of a special officer might be considered to ensure contact with local Governments and match manufacturers.

23. 'Prima facie', the measure of protection required by the industry be estimated at 9 annas per gross which is approximately the difference between the present fair selling price of Indian half size matches consisting of aspen splints and Indian wood boxes and the duty free landed price of imported half size matches. To this, however, must be added a margin which will secure for Indian matches in the retail market an advantage sufficient to cover the prejudice against them.

DUTY OF RS. 1-8-0 PER GROSS TO BE MAINTAINED.

24. In view of the limitations imposed by the minimum monetary unit in use in the match trade and having regard to the possibility of variations in the middleman's profit, we recommend that the present duty of Rs. 1-8-0 per gross should be maintained and should be converted into a protective duty.

25. In view of the fact that the prices of Indian matches are now determined by internal competition and that a fairly long period must be allowed for working out any scheme of plantation, we recommend that no limit be fixed to the period of protection. It is desirable, however, that Government should keep in touch with the progress made by the industry from time to time.

26. We consider that the manufacture of matches organized as a cottage industry has hardly any future and that on account of the dangerous character of some of the materials employed in it, it is not a fit industry for development on cottage lines. We cannot therefore recommend any special measures for the encouragement of cottage factories.

27. If, however, an excise duty is imposed on matches manufactured in India, a reduction not exceeding 2 annas per gross should be made in the case of cottage factories in consideration of their limited resources.

28. We find that there is no ground for the complaint that the Swedish Match Company has engaged in unfair competition with factories under Indian control by systematically selling the products of their Indian factorise at uneconomical prices. On the other hand, these sell generally at higher prices than matches made by Indian manufacturers. In the case of imported half size matches, however, uneconomical prices have been charged.

29. Considerable provocation has been offered to Indian manufacturers by ill-considered actions on the part of some of the Company's officers such as the production and sale of inferior matches and the employment of questionable methods of advertisement and negotiation.

30. We have not found that the interests of the Indian industry have been jeopardized by the activities of the Company or that up to the present the existence of its factories in India has been prejudicial to the national interest. On the contrary, we hold strongly that the elimination of the Swedish Match Company from India will be to the advantage neither of the industry nor of the country as a whole.

NO ACTION AGAINST SWEDISH MATCH CO.

31. We do not think that in the present circumstances any action is called for against the Swedish Match Company on the ground of unfair competition. But taking into account the vast resources of the Company and the policy pursued by them in other countries, it is necessary that future developments of the Company in India should be watched. Should such developments indicate that the Company is acquiring undue control to the detriment of the Indian industry, we recommend that Government should take steps to safeguard the Indian industry.

32. We consider that, if the industry is declared protected, the Swedish Match Company should take steps at the earliest opportunity, to organize its business in India on the basis of an Indian company under the control of a local directorate with suitable Indian representation on it.

33. Should any proposals be made by agreement among manufacturers to regulate output and standards of quality, we recommend that Government should be prepared to consider them sympathetically and render such assistance as may be necessary.

EXCISE DUTY.

34. If the scheme of protection is successful, Government revenue from matches which in 1923-24 stood at Rs. 138 lakhs is likely to fall to about Rs. 17 lakhs. In these circumstances an excise duty may, if necessary, be imposed on match factories in India. But we refrain from recommending any definite rate of duty as this must depend on Government's financial requirements.

35. If an excise duty is levied, it should be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the import duty so as not to trench on the degree of protection afforded to the industry. Further, in levying the duty, care should be taken to fix it at such a level as to absorb as far as possible the whole of the increase in price.

WHERE WE FAIL?

(BY KAIKHUSRU E. TARAPORE.)

A short glance over the social horizon will not be out of place. This sphere has lost its lustre in many quarters. A similar look on the moral plane will make us realize that we have so far neglected to build the strong edifice of a high sense of public responsibility and moral duty upon the mighty foundation laid by our leaders. It is quite true that we have again failed to make good out of the "Herculean efforts" of patriots like Dadabhoy, Pherozeshah, Gokhale, Raja Ram Mohan Rai, Behramji Malbari and host of others. We have as yet not attained the great success which the noble and the disinterested work of our patriots deserves. Why does the modern atmosphere completely undermine our sincere national efforts? The answer is the same as above.

DORMANT VOLCANO.

Our social arena as we have observed, presents to us a spectacle of a dormant volcano, in which there is almost no eruption. Why does dormant dull spirit characterise our countrymen who were once awe-inspiring, courageous, mighty and magnanimous? Why emasculation has sdceeeded the martial spirit? Why does our national soil now nourish the nooks of greed and selfishness, where once grew the avenue of colossal trees on which the sweet fruits of disinterestedness and pious patriotism were hanging ready, to be devoured by any son and daughter of our country, who desired to have them? Why 'chill penury' and crushing poverty gaze us out of countenance in spite of India's tremendous wealth and riches? Why want of sufficient food and starvation have become a notable phenomenon among us? Why have the high productive capacity and the fertility of the soil invited famine very often, why in spite of high Western education and culture true public spirit and fearless independence is absent among us? Because they are so deeply merged in counting their own pros and cons that society to them presents a scene of a rotten apple. And suppose many amongst us who are capable of promoting the industry of the country were to hold that it is not their duty to further the interests of the nation how shall we lay claim to be an educated and progressive nation? Let us also examine the behaviour of those who seem to comprehend our national problems, and presume to guide the interests of society and the community. Greed seems to have her dominant sway over them. How readily such people alienate themselves by the neglect of their duty. Until and unless every member of the "social organism" earnestly endeavours to kindle within himself a high sense of social responsibility and public moral duty national solidarity will be impossible. Many amongst us, including some learned souls, generally deem it right to exhibit very often the great bulk of learning and philosophic wisdom that is 'stocked' in their brains. They seem to be of opinion that God the Lord of us all has created them solely to find fault with the "commas" and "semicolons" of their fellow associates.

PASSION FOR MERE WORDS.

How many of the type of the said patriots view with penetrating eyes and thoughtful deliberations and comprehend the great noble guiding principles that work the machinery of our national evolution? How many are there whose motto would be that communities' good and the society's welfare are their own good and their own welfare? One cannot imagine, the number of those persons who in their periodical outburst of an eloquent speech promise very solemnly and gravely everything in their congregation. But with what electric rapidity the same mighty orator ceases to inspire the public by neglecting to translate his words into deeds? There are a few who have patiently and sincerely done their work. We are now perfectly aware of the fact that there is a genuine movement of reform going on in the "institution of child marriage" and many have mounted the platform to denounce child marriage with all the sarcasm, vehemence and eloquence they can command.

Calcutta, Aug. 31.—One of the Air Survey Company's D H 9 aeroplanes arrived in Calcutta yesterday from Rangoon. Permission was obtained for the machine to land on the maidan and in spite of heavy rain the landing was accomplished successfully. Severe monsoon conditions prevailed throughout the flight. Leaving Rangoon at 9/30 on Wednesday morning the machine spent 5-1/2 hours in the air flying through blinding rainstorms.—A. P.

THE CONQUEST OF INDIAN CURRIE

(BY J. CHINNA DURAI).

In the heart of Piccadilly, beneath a very pretty archway, you find old 'Veerasawmy' famous for his Indian Cuisine and the 'aroma' of India, imprisoned in a beautiful pavilion of oriental grace. We had no idea of this Eastern Cafe-de-Luxe until we made up our minds—two of us—to look aronnd Piccadilly of the melodious Irish ditty. It was a 'Bobby' that put us 'right there.' The British civilian accustomed to his 'Chaprassi' and 'Durwan'—the immaculate Butler in white turban and long white coat and red 'Kummerbund' will find them all there with all the obsequious 'Salaams' of the Orient.

The Major-domo with a collar of ornate silver chain wheels you into a spacious pavilion of cream, blue and gold illuminated with soft orange lights as you come up a stairway passing a huge Tiger skin on the wall. You notice a Maharajah or two with his select retinue, gay American visitors and British officials spending a summer holiday in England having a rendezvous in this superb Eastern Club in the heart of London.

Yes; it is Veerasawmy and his famous 'Currie' that has done it—the Conquest of the Western heart through its stomach!! There is hardly another with such a bewitching Eastern atmosphere everything so harmoniously laid out and yet so oriental. The strangest novelty of all are the waiters—Waiters-de-Luxe—as I should say—for some of them are future barristers, doctors, scientists and mathematicians—even a Cambridge Tripos included! There is no question of your bill going wrong. You may hit your neighbour with your champagne bottle; the Lawyer will put you straight; a fish bone may stick in your throat;—the doctor-waiter is quite capable of a surgical operation in the side room. You will hardly believe your eyes—these smart Indian waiters with the napkin deftly under the left arm, the bill book stuck in the 'Kummerbund' and pencil on the ear. You may not swallow all that I say, but you will swallow all that they give you. Ask a Bobby—he will put you 'right there.'

DEATH OF ELEANOR FIELD

A FRIEND OF INDIA

We regret to announce the death which occurred on August 16, at 1-40 of Miss Eleanor F. Field, of Battersea, after an illness from heart effection. The deceased was 74 years of age.

Miss Field was in her day an active worker in co-operative, humanitarian and pro-Oriental movement. She was secretary of the Co-operative Photographers and Photographer for some years to the Co-operative Congresses.

Of Irish descent, she started active life with religious convictions, but later became a secularist. She was the personal friend of Eleanor Marx Aveling, daughter of Karl Marx, and of Holyoake, the Watts and other secularist leaders. A relation of the Kemps (one of whom was imprisoned in connection with the secularist movement) she came in touch with Annie Besant, who was then an enthusiast in short hair, vowed to republicanism and free-thought.

During the war and after, her work for the No More War movement, the Irish Republic, the proper treatment of soldiers and justice to the ex-servicemen will be within the memory of most people.

She was an evening teacher under the London County Council and drew up several syllabuses of technical instruction. She was the right of her brother, Mr. Arthur Field in all his public work, which without her co-operation could not have been carried out.

She expressed her desire that when she passed away, she should be cremated at Golder's Green. She had profound sympathy for the Indian cause, national, Muslim, Labour and all other. She gave work, time and money to all these causes.

AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF SANCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

It is understood that the Standing Finance Committee has agreed to several schemes placed for sanction by the Industries and Labour Department and the Home Department, almost all of which were accepted. But a difficulty arose in the case of the provision for expenditure to the Age of Consent Committee.

Mr. Nodge, Deputy Secretary, Home Department, was asked to explain why the Assembly members were excluded from the membership of the Committee. After considerable discussion it was decided to postpone the sanction pending an explanation by Mr. Haig, Home Secretary or Mr. Crerar Home Member, if necessary.—A. P.

Fazilka, August 30.—After a period of three weeks the hartal observed by the Hindus ended here to-day and shops have been reopened. The authorities have issued orders temporarily suspending the grant of permission by the Deputy Commissioner, Ferozepur, to the Mahomedans to open a cow slaughter house. The Hindus consider the order a great triumph of their cause.—A. P.

THE VIDYAPEETH OF KOLHAPUR

(BY S. V. KHANDEKAR).

The Vidyapeetha of Kolhapur is a modest little institution that is generally known as an educational institution. But as a matter of fact it is at once a temple dedicated to the service of God and a home where 250 brothers and sisters, big and small daily assemble in an atmosphere of cordiality to share the food and sustenance calculated to enlarge the mind and build up character.

The relationship between the teachers and the pupils in this School has to be seen to be believed the teachers are the elder brothers and the pupils the younger ones.

The School is a little kingdom and every pupil a citizen thereof. Civics, naturally, is the breath of life in the institution. Apart from the twenty different organisations run by the pupils, it is noteworthy how the young citizen got over the difficulty of having a residency attached to the School without waiting for the requisite money. The students themselves became builders and with the advice of a friendly Engineer built up a few cottages with their own labour from material either secured as donation or bought cheap; and so they manage to live together about forty or fifty of them, going to their respective homes for food in the morning and carrying food to the residency for supper. The Residency is called Tapowan and two or three teachers are in residence. Life in Tapowan is as pure and disciplined as it should be in a place like that. They purchased furniture for the Tapovan not chairs and tables—but articles of a much simpler nature on the strength of a self-denial box, in which each pupil put at least two annas a week denying himself some comfort.

Religious atmosphere fills the whole place as is evident not from the worships and penances going on there, but from the tolerant spirit which makes co-operation of widely differing minds possible and even easy. There is perfect liberty of opinion and opinions do differ very widely. The Khadi enthusiasts received considerable help from the whole School at fairs where they went to see Khadi.

CO-EDUCATION.

There are girl students attending the School. They are not many but they are there. Boys and girls mix together without sex-consciousness, for the most part. The School has proved that even in the Hindu community co-education is not only possible but also beneficial. Each sex learns the value of the other. The liberties which the young ladies enjoyed and the encouragement they received at the School for their progress along healthy lines at first staggered the whole town. But now people are used to it and nothing surprises them as it comes from the Vidyapeetha. The young ladies have often appeared on a public stage in School theatricals. Many of them can ride bicycles and most of them can swim long distances.

If stock were taken of the little services the pupils render to the town, it would become a little pile at the end of every day. They serve from habit, not when someone is looking on. The School has rendered distinct service time after time in saving life from drowning, in extinguishing enormous fires and rescuing people from difficult situations, in finding out lost children, at the big annual dinner in the Ambabai temple. The students are pioneers in scouting, in sports and in Indian gymnastics.

Among the six high schools of Kolhapur the Vidyapeetha has stood first all these three or four years in the results of the Matriculation examination, with a percentage varying between 66 and 75. Out of the 14 last students who appeared last year and of the 12 who had appeared the year before the last for the Matric from Kolhapur only one out of the later twelve and two of the former were successful, and all these three were from the Vidyapeetha.

PRESIDENTS OF UNION BOARD IN CONFERENCE

SIR STANLEY JACKSON'S SPEECH

DACCA, Aug. 30.

Opening the conference of Presidents of Union Boards to-day His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson said that the work of local self-government must be the training ground for the future political leaders and administrators of Bengal. After the distribution of rewards and certificates His Excellency presented a gold medal each to four Indian seamen of the district who helped in rescuing two American citizens in disabled motor boats four miles off the coast of America on the night of December 20, 1925. The medals were awarded by the President of the United States for this act of gallantry. "The District of Dacca is proud of your gallantry" observed His Excellency as he made the presentations. His Excellency presented the trophy to the winners of the Rotaldshay Football Shield namely Dacca University who defeated Jagannath Intermediate College by three goals to one.—A. P.

PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE BOMBAY

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

The Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, has issued its Tenth Annual Report, for the year ended 31st March, 1928, from which the following extracts are given:—

This is the second year of the working of the Institute under its new constitution. The membership of the Institute at the end of the year stood at 5,640 of which 4,642 were societies and 998 individuals.

Opinion has been gathering strength that the institution of Honorary Organisers has not been working quite satisfactorily in recent years and as a remedy it was suggested that they should be replaced by paid workers under the Institute as the Central Non-Official Organisation, and the present Hon. Organisers to render assistance as Chairman or Secretaries of District Institutes.

Doubts were expressed by some as to whether the Institute should undertake the heavy responsibility arising from such transfer at the present stage. The Council, however, resolved that an experiment be made in that direction in one or two districts. A circular was accordingly issued to all branches to ascertain their views and proposals. The Executive Committee selected Sangamsshwar Taluka in Ratnagiri District for making the experiment. The Registrar, however, is not prepared to appoint a paid Organiser though he has agreed to relax the limit of travelling allowance if the Honorary Organiser for Sangameshwar Taluka does more intensive work.

CENTRAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The Central Education Board published a leaflet on "Supervision" written by Mr. V. L. Mehta, B. A., and submitted a new scheme of Co-operative Education to the Executive Committee which was adopted after being circulated to the Branches of the Institute. At the instance of the Registrar the Board appointed a Sub-Committee consisting Prof. H. L. Kaji, Mr. A. C. Desai and Mr. V. L. Mehta to prepare a scheme of practical training for Supervisors. The Sub-Committee accordingly prepared a detailed curriculum and at the instance of Prof. Kaji recommended the starting of a regular School of Co-operation in each of the three linguistic divisions of the Presidency proper for training Supervisors, Bank Officers, Secretaries, &c. The Institute has agreed to try the experiment for a year and has earmarked Rs. 3,000 for the expenses of the schools and a grant of Rs. 2,000 is expected to be provided by the Provincial and District Central Banks and it is expected that the schools will be running from 1st July next. The new scheme if properly worked will be a great advance on the present method of imparting education at training classes of short duration.

With a view to encourage the workers at the Branches of the Institute the Executive Committee resolved to award medals to two persons in each Division, one an Institute worker and another the Secretary or the Chairman of a Society.

The two most important events of the year so far as the Institute or for the matter of that the co-operative movement in the Presidency was concerned were the devastating floods in Gujarat and Sind and the controversy over the Bombay Small Holdings Bill. In both these matters, it is gratifying to note that the Institute took such a prompt action as was possible to take.

WORK OF THE BRANCHES.

The Institute may well congratulate itself on the good work done by its branches during the year. In the Presidency proper there is a branch of the Institute in every District except Dharwar and all these, so far as their resources permitted, did excellent work, holding conferences, conducting training classes, delivering lectures and carrying the co-operative message to the remotest hamlet through the Institute. No longer is the Institute too big for the comprehension of the humble member of a village society.

In Hyderabad (Sind) District, 18 Reconstruction Societies were started and the number of such societies in Thar and Parkar is 13. Also other relief work in the shape of distribution of cheap and free grain and free cloth was organised with success.

The Sind Branch organised a large meeting on the occasion of Dr. Mann's visit to the Institute, when several local agricultural and co-operative problems were discussed. It also organised a gathering of the Co-operators of Sind to meet the members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture at Mahatma Gandhi Garden, Karachi, when some of the prominent Co-operators had informal talks with the members of the Royal Commission, specially with regard to the Barrage conditions.

It conducted one class for the Committee men of rural societies in Upper Sind and two classes for Secretaries of ten days' duration each for the Upper and Lower Sind respectively.

PROPAGANDA OFFICERS.

With the appointment of full-time propaganda officers for all the divisions it was expected that the branches of the Institute would be much better able to do their work. Some branches, however, were very late in making the appointment and in two branches the officers appointed resigned. The Executive Committee at its meeting in February reviewed the position and decided that whenever the appointment of a divisional Propaganda Officer lapsed, the provision made for him should be equally divided among all the District Branches of the Division, if they agree to appoint a paid officer at each branch by adding to the grant necessary amount from their funds. By the end of the year, there were three divisional propaganda officers in Khandesh, Gujarat and Bombay, besides a Central Propaganda Officer at the Head Office.

The Magic Lantern as a means of propaganda is becoming increasingly popular with the Branches of fthe Institute and a number of lectures were delivered throughout the Presidency at which the slides prepared by the Institute were exhibited.

Five lanterns were supplied to the Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh, Maharashtra and Karnatak Branches. Some District Branches have purchased lanterns out of their own funds.

SPECIAL PROPAGANDA.

The President visited the Ratnagiri and Sholapur District Branches and presided over the Ratnagiri District Conference. In connection with the Flood Relief work he toured through the flood affected districts of Gujarat, Baroda and Cambay in the month of August 1927. Wherever he toured, he advised the people and interested local officials and non-officials on the necessity of utilising the agency of the Co-operative Movement both in the distribution of loans as also in forming suitable Co-operative Societies for reconstructing and repairing damaged houses and homesteads. He addressed letters on the subject to Diwan Bahadur Malji and the Assistant Registrar, C. S., Northern Division, and it is hoped that people would take advantage of these efforts at propagandism.

In September 1927, he toured for two weeks with the late Mr. C. S. Deole in Siud and visited several places in the two districts of the Province affected by very heavy floods interviewed officials at all places, started non-official measures of relief and spoke to all of them about the desirability of utilising the co-operative Institutes for the measures of relief with special reference to reconstruction of damaged houses. As a result of his suggestions he received more than a dozen applications for Co-operative Building Societies from big villages and small towns. 18 such societies have been started in Hyderabad District and 13 in Thar and Parker. The President saw also in Poona the officials of the Government of Bombay and actively enlisted their sympathy with the policy of utilising the Co-operative Movement both in dealing with the local applications from affected people as also in the reconstruction of villages or hamlets. He was also instrumental in getting larger funds from other sources voted for measures of relief to the affected people in this far off province of this Presidency.

In October, he was appointed a member of the Committee appointed by the Madras Government to investigate into the condition of the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency and to suggest remedies for its development. He toured with the Committee which kept him engaged practically till the end of the year.

Besides the Madras Government which appointed Mr. Devadhar on its Committee of Inquiry, the Indore Government paid a similar compliment to the Institute by asking it to send a representative on the Committee of Inquiry it proposed to appoint. Mr. Devadhar, Mr. V. L. Mehta and Prof. Kaji were successively approached by the Indore Government but all three of them had to decline for some reason or other.

The Vice-President presided over the Ankleshwar Taluka Conference held at Panoli and the Thana District Conference held at Umbergaon and visited the Nasik District Branch. He visited Broach on the 7th August, 1927 and addressed the meeting of the Gujarat co-operative workers in connection with flood relief. He also performed the opening ceremony of Haripura Branch of the Surat People's Bank.

At the invitation of the Indian Broadcasting Co., the Vice-President delivered seven talks on the co-operative movement from June to September 1927. These talks form the text of the Primer of Co-operation published by the Central Education Board.

Of the Honorary Secretaries, Rao Bhadur S. S. Talmaki attended the Ratnagiri, Thana and West Khandesh District Conferences and the Maharashtra Divisional Conference held at Ahmednagar. Mr. R. N. Rajadnya, attended the Ratnagiri and Ahmednagar Conferences, and visited the Branches of the Institute in those districts and at Nasik.

DONATIONS.

It is gratifying to note that more Branches of the Institute were able to secure donations from their respective District Local Boards. The total contributions calculated on the basis of the applications received at the Head Office during the year under report came to about Rs. 17,000 excluding Rs. 5,000 contributed by the Provincial Bank and scanning the purposes for which the donations were made makes an interesting study. Women's education, Medical and other relief, Elementary Education, Village Sanitation, Better Roads, Agricultural Improvements, Scohting, Libraries, School Buildings, these are some of the channels into which the charitable instincts of co-operators make the profits of their Societies flow. It is surely not too much for the District Branches to expect a slice of this large sum if only they bestir themselves a little.

MADRASI ACCOUNTANT IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS IN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

The Bombay City Police arrested on Thursday evening V. V. Thattacharya, a Madrasi Accountant of the office of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraph, Bombay, on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,500. He is detained at the Esplanade Police Lock-up and would be placed before a Magistrate today. It is reported that the attention of Mr. Landen, Divisional Engineer, was drawn to certain books which were missing on Wednesday last. Mr. Landen made an investigation and found some books missing and Rs. 2,500 short. It is alleged the suspect made certain statements in consequence of which a complaint was made to the police who arrested him. Thattacharya had 25 years of service to his credit and was drawing Rs. 240 per month.

PLACE OF MUSIC IN HOME

MAHARASHTRA SANGIT VIDYALAYS ANNIVERSARY

A very large and ditinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the second annual celebration of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya held in the Marwari Vidyalaya on Friday evening. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided. Prominent among those present were Mr. B. N. Surve, M.L.C. Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat and Mrs. Deshmukh.

The programme commenced with very delightful vocal music by girl students of the Institution. Miss Ambu Gokhale did credit to the Institution by her scientific treatment of some difficult tunes. Master Janardhan, a 12-year old boy then showed a remarkable skill on the harmonium and Jaltarang and evoked the applause and admiration of the audience. The interpretation of classical Marathi music by Mrs. Dastur was the chief item on the programme. Gifted with a sweet voice she sang "Bhimpalas" and "Pilu" to perfection and captured the hearts of the audience.

With a brief speech the President concluded the brilliant function. She eulogised the services of Prof. Baburao Gokhale, the founder of the Institution, in the cause of music. The Institution, she said, was still in its infancy and deserved the fullest support of the public. She hoped with the efforts of men like Prof. Gokhale, music will attain its proper place in every Indian home.

FOOT BALL

ROVERS TOURNAMENT

WARWICKS BEAT THE B.B.R.A.

In the second match of the Rovers Tournament played on Friday the Warwicks beat the B.B.R.A. by four goals to nil. The ground was rather heavy and afforded poor foothold, and it is not surprising that the teams were not seen at their best. Despite this, however, the Warwicks were easily the better team and won comfortably. Every department was strong and against such a combination the gunners were frequently helpless, though at times they broke away and come very near scoring. For the losers Carter, their goalie, distinguished himself for the efficient manner in which he guarded his charge. His watchfulness and sense of anticipation averted a disaster again and again, while some of his saves were brilliant. Others who deserved mention were Gilbertson and Davis the backs. It would be had to make any distinction between the Warwicks, but Lowe was certainly the cleverest player on the field.

From the beginning the Warwicks attacked and set up a veritable bombardment on the gunners' goal, but Carter was giving nothing away. Midway through the moiety, however, Robinson sent in a fine centre and Lowe gave Carter no chance from short range. After the interval the Warwicks settled down and increased their score. A corner kick gave Udall an opportunity of placing the ball accurately for Lowe to deflect into the net. Udall then beat Carter with a fine angle shot, and later added another with a fast "grass-cutter" which lodged the ball in the corner of the net.

The Results:—

ROYAL WARWICKS ..... 4 goals
B. B. R. A. ..... Nil.

The Teams:—

Royal Warwicks:—Glover; Rushton and Barnes; Oughton, Smith and Ineson; Udall, Lowe, Elson, Cox and Robinson.

B. B. R. A.—Carter, Gilgertson and Davies; Roles, Eckersley and Bramston; Willis, Long, Harris, E. J. Kelly and Sneddon.

Referee.—A. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Royal Tank Corps vs. Aryans (Calcutta).

Goya Gate, Aug. 30.—The Traffic Superintendent Goya Gate (Gaekwar's Baroda State Railways) wires that owing to a washaway between Kelanpur and Kundhela all trains between Goya Gate and Kundhela are cancelled until the road is repaired or it is possible to transhp passengers. The probable duration of the cancellation is two days.—A.P.

FAMOUS PEARLS OF EASTERN POTENTATES

A NECKLACE THAT MADE EUROPEAN HISTORY

Mary Abbot writes in Yorkshire Observer:-

Pearls are more precious than diamonds to most Eastern potentates, but not to the Maharaja of Patiala, one of the Indian Princes visiting London for the conference on the rights of Indian States. He treasures as priceless a certain diamond necklace that might now be among the British Crown jewels had not James II. pocketed it when he abdicated and fled to France.

The romance of it is what appeals to the Prince. That necklace has made European history more than once. Quite as surreptitiously as it had entered France in English King's pocket did it recross the Straits of Dover 200 years later, after having been ignominiously bundled in newspaper and hurriedly thrust into Princess Metternich's boot-cupboard, when that lady's Royal mistress, the Empress Eugenic, in her turn had to seek safety in a foreign land.

PASSION FOR PEARLS.

Pearls, however, are a passion with the courtly much-travelled Maharajah of Kapurthala, the Indian ruler so enamoured of French art and culture as to have had built in the capital of his kingdom a palace in the French Renaissance style set in a park modelled on that of Versailles. The longest string of pearls in the world is his. One longer even than the famous half-furlong of pearls valued at nearly £2,000,000 which the late Queen-mother of Italy accumulated during her lifetime and left at her death to her son, the present King.

Some idea of the wealth of jewels possessed by the Maharajah-Gaekwar of Baroda can be gauged from the fact that a typewritten list (not description) of them occupies nearly 20 foolscap pages. Yet not a single solitaire gleamed about their owner's person when sombrely clad in European clothes, he sat at the right-hand of Queen Mary at a garden party at Ranelagh the other week.

Nor when at home in India does the ruler of Baroda—or the Maharani—make much personal display of jewels except on State occasions, and then largely in deference to the wishes of the people and to preserve the kingly tradition. He much prefers flowers of the mind to fems that shine. No one could imagine him spending £80,000 on a single jewel as did one of his extravagant, dissipated predecessors in order to get possession of a Brazilian diamond known as the Star of the South.

THE PARAGON.

Yet perhaps it would be unfair to suggest that this highly-cultured Indian prince does not appreciate the sheer beauty of one other of the State jewels he sometimes wears, a lovely milk-white pearl known as the Paragon and weighing 48 grains. For romance, however, it compares poorly another State heirloom, a carpet woven of strings of pearls and given a diamond centre and diamond corners, which was intended by a former Maharaja as a gift to a Moslem Lady.

Alas! Love may laugh at locksmiths, but it seldom circumvents the priesthood, hence the tradition which attributes to religious differences the reason why the jewelled carpet has never left Baroda. Now, probably, it never will.

Romance of a different kind attaches to a jewel presented by the Maharajah of Gwalior to King George in commemoration of the signing of peace. It—the magnificent opal which forms part of the Victory Trophy—was accidently left in a cafe by the lapidary who was working on the trophy with the sculptor, Countess Feodora Gleichen, and it was only recovered after much frantic advertising.

A woman had acquired it at a stall in the Caledonian market for the sum of 15s.

MANY NATIONS WILL GATHER AT PRAGUE

INTERNATIONAL FAIR IMPORTANT EVENT

The Czechoslovak capital will witness the effort of many countries to capture a part of its growing trade, according to reports received from Prague. Last year imports into Czechoslovakia rose from 15 to 17 billion Czech Crowns, exports amounting at the same time to 20 billion Crowns and this year a rapid expansion has been noticed both of imports and exports.

The Sample Fair, which will be held from September 25th to October 2nd, will feature exhibitions of more nations than any of the 16 Fairs previously held. United States will have an exhibit of their own, with more than 50 firms participating, under the supervision of Commercial Attache Elbert Baldwin. Their exhibits will comprise a wide range of products, such as office appliances, typewriters, calculating and book-keeping machines, cash registers, etc.

Soviet Russia will exhibit for the first time during its existence. A spacious hall has been set aside for this purpose, the Moscow Government being anxious to extend its trade relations with the smaller countries of Central Europe.

For the forthcoming Fair more than the usual interest is being manifested in view of the fact that the Fair's new building, the "Cathedral of Commerce" will open on September 23. This last addition to Prague's sky-line will be the biggest business structure in Czechoslavakia and at the same time the biggest permanent exhibition in the world. It will house sample-rooms and offices of practically all the great exporting industries of Czechoslovakia and will thus offer to foreign buyers unhsual advantages for opening relations with the new republic.

BANDRA SCHOOL BOARD

REFUSAL TO COOPERATE WITH SIMON SHOW

BANDRA, Aug. 30.

A meeting of the Bandra Municipal School Board was held in the Municipal Town Hall yesterday, Mr. Hiralal M. Desai presiding.

The important item on the agenda was the consideration of the letter from the Auxiliary Committee attached to Simon Commission in connection with the questionnaire regarding the growth of education. This questionnaire was submitted to the Bandra Municipality for disposal.

There was considerable speculation as to whether the School Board would adopt the resolution of its Chairman Mr. Hiralal Desai who was strongly for boycotting the Commission or would accept Mr. M. B. Sawant's resolution of co-operating with the Commission by answering the questionnaire.

The Board after mature consideration adopted the resolution of Mr. Hiralal which ran as under:—

"Resolved that the Secretary of the Auxiliary Education Committee attached to Indian Statutory (Simon) Commission be informed that in view of the fact that the composition of the Commission constitutes an affront to the national respect of India, this School Board cannot cooperate with the Commission by answering the questionnaire regarding the growth of education, submitted to the Bandra Municipality."

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Members of the Youth Guards of the above League will meet at Gowalia Tank Maidan to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 a.m. Others desirous of joining it are requested to come there at 6-45 a.m. They will start from there to the Students' Brotherhood premises to be in time for the procession.

GOKUL ASHTAMI CELEBRATIONS.

At Santa Cruz:—Under the auspices of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz, the annual Gokul Ashtami celebrations will commence from to-day (Saturday) and last up to the 9th instant. All are cordially invited to attend Bhajan from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. daily.

At Chowpatty:—Gaurishankar day will be celebrated at Hasmat Mahal, Chowpatty to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m.

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ERADICATE UN-ISLAMIC CUSTOMS

START A NATIONAL FUND

MANGROL CHIEF'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

The following are extracts from the speech of His Highness Nawab Jahangier Miyan, the Chief of Mangrol, that was sent to be read out by his son Sahabzada Mohammad Sadic in the Gujrat and Kathiawad Muslim Educational Conference, recently held at Rajkot, under the presidentship of Amir Sheikh Mohammad Bhai the Diwan of Junagarh State:

The task for which you, brother delegates, have assembled here to-day is no doubt high and magnanimous. If only our Muslim Chiefs and Princes leaders and statesmen concentrate their attention on this benevolent cause, I hope the bad plight of the Kathiawadi Musalmans can be greatly improved upon.

I may be permitted to say by my past experience that these conferences, which are held every now and then, do not entirely fulfil our hopes and expectations. Scholarships are, of course, granted to the students. And sometimes we also hear about the establishment of some Madressas and the like. Yet when we look back upon the heavy expenditures, involved in these huge gatherings we become totally depressed on the results of their achievements.

I am not criticising the present conference whose arrangements are to be quite conspicuous with the necessary precautions. What I really mean to say is that the remedies which are often prescribed in these conferences do not prove suitable to our national disease.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL FUND.

To produce general awakenings, national consciousness, and spirit of self-help and self-reliance amongst our uneducated masses, it is necessary that every Muslim should be stirred up to do his quota for the national cause. In my humble opinion a National Fund should be started and every Musalman should be asked to pay his contribution towards its success. So that every member of the community may learn to stand on his foot and be also saved of asking outside help. The idea may seem to be quixotic or impracticable. But I may be permitted to say that we have been trying to put it into practice in Mangrol and I am very glad to assert that we have met with distinct success. It shall give real stability to our national finance, the weakness of which very often results in complete frustration of our best schemes, moral social, economical or educational. All these problems are closely interwoven with one another.

ERADICATE UN-ISLAMIC CUSTOMS.

Now I come to another point, brother delegates, we must try totally to eradicate from the community the Un-Islamic customs and usages that are to-day prevalent amongst us. They suck up our very blood. It is they that are chiefly responsible for our present degeneration. To waste sweat-earned money recklessly on marriage ceremonies and funeral performances and the like, is extremely rebellious to the teachings of Islam.

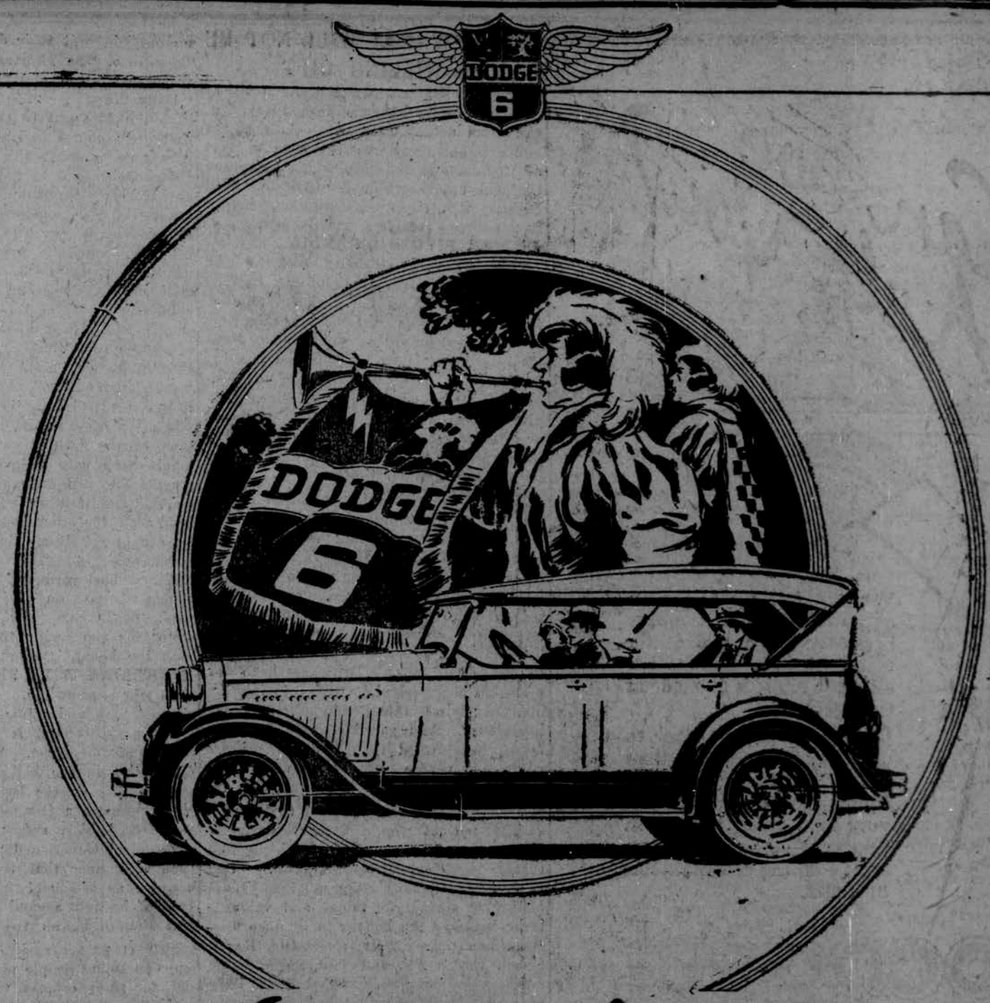
MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE.

I am to make, now, another appeal which may perhaps appear to you to be strange, and I beg to be excused for placing it before this conference, because it refers to an evil, prevalent to-day in our community, and its removal, according to my opinion, will prove very useful not only to the Musalmans, but, also to the ruled and rulers both throughout the country.

I refer to the question of Music before Mosque. Musalmans have no solid Islamic grounds on which to base their demand for the stoppage of the music. Further, how can we stop others from doing a thing which we ourselves are doing? Musalmans themselves play music on the three sides of the mosque during their festivities. And it is also played before the mosque at the expense of the Durga in which a mosque is situated. I refer to the Durga Shariff of Khawaja Moinuddin Chisti and also of Pirmahommed Shah at Ahmedabad. So it is difficult to understand how Muslims can object to the playing of music before mosque by the non-Muslims, and on what sound basis they can approach the Government. To insist on such hollow grounds, is really against the principle and toleration of Islam, nay, it is an impediment to the construction of new mosque.

IRRELIGIOUSNESS IN STUDENTS.

I now come to the important question of Scholarship which such conferences prefer to bestow on the students of the Muslim community. Indeed it is very good and nobody can find fault with it. But what I wish to impress upon the minds of the delegates is the question of fitness of the candidate as regards his Islamic beliefs and Islamic character. Because if the candidate is not a staunch Muslim and observer of religious commandments, his other attainments, whatever they may be, will be of little avail, in my opinion, to the cause of Islam, and the money spent on such students will be a waste of Islamic funds. I, therefore request that proper consideration be made before the selection of such candidates.



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SANITATION ROUND IN 'F' WARD.

A special sanitation round on behalf of the Bombay Working Men's Institute of the Social Service, League, was arranged on a request of the residents, on Sunday last.

Abba Haji Mahomed and Brothers' Chawl No. 6 at Lalbag:—This chawl also belongs to the same owner. The condition of chawl is extremely insanitary. On account of the low level, the water get accumulated between the chawls. The passage leading to this chawl is slushy and muddy. During the monsoons the tenants have to make their way through knee-deep water. The water rushes into the rooms during the rainy season as the plinth is very low. Water taps are provided in the open Nahani and the women have to fill water by standing knee deep in water. All the side gutters are completely choked up. The rooms of the chawl are nothing but pigeon holes.

The Lalbag Market:—This is a newly erected extensive market, but to our surprise we found that no latrines are provided specially for the stall-keepers and customers. The stall-keepers have as a result to use the latrines in the adjoining chawls. The passages leading to the market are always muddy. The surrounding condition of the market is far from satisfactory.

Athens.—Fever epidemic is now abating.—Reuter.

Pittsburgh.—The river steamer capsized in the neighbourhood of this city and fourteen persons are missing.—Reuter.

We can tell you how to avoid the constant bugbear of greasy and unpleasantly tasting dishes. Ensure that all your food is cooked in Cocogem.

Do not allow your Cook to use Ghee. More often than not it is adulterated and contaminated. Insist upon your food being cooked in Cocogem—the purest vegetable cooking oil obtainable in India.

WITH SWARAJ WILL NOT BE A WILLING GIFT

(Continued from page 6.)

can build a first class navy—both of sea and air—and army superior even to that of Britain, and thus she might prove too hot and unmanageable for Britain. Will Britain risk these consequences—whether imaginary or real? Certainly not.

EMPIRE PIVOTS ON INDIA.

Then again Britain must look to the safety of the other parts of her Eastern Empire. India is the very keystone of this arch. Let us once more reckon this at Lord Birkenhead's own estimate. Says his Lordship: "Loss of India would be a first step in the disintegration of the Empire, for strategically our Eastern Empire pivots on India and the surrender or withdrawal would involve our other possessions in ruin or in isolation." That is his Lordship's estimate.

Bound up with this question is also the fate of the thousands of British officers who are now making merry at the expense of India. Much fuss is being made now-a-days by some people about the necessity of these officers, even in the regime of Free India, in the supposed interests of efficiency. But on second thought such necessity does not appear to be called for. Britishers have for years together spared no pains to impress upon our minds the pseudo-notion of our inefficiency. And so effectively has this been accomplished that to-day there are not a few people among us who have learnt to consider that they are really inefficient. This may be likened to the proverbial patient who, though perfectly healthy, began to come down on being told that he had caught consumption. Can anybody seriously suggest that India lacks in military talent and valour—India that had the honour to produce warriors like Shivaji, Bapu Gokhale, Ranjit Singh, Hyder Ali, and Tipu Sultan? Can anybody seriously suggest that India lacks in statesmen—India that had the honour to produce Emperor Akbar and Nana Fadnavis—not to speak of the luminaries oo recent times? It is, of iourse, too true that Indians cut a sorry figure in the art of Modern Warfare. But who is responsible for this? They are so not that they are inherently lacking in this sphere but for the simple reason that "they have not been allowed" to show their powers. Give them the opportunity (which of course Britain will not give) and see what they can accomplish. Have they not given a splendid war-record recently even within their limited sphere? So then, Free India will not lose anything by the absence of these British officers, and as such she might not care for them. And it is unthinkable that when the unemployment figure in Britain stands to one million, these officers can get there anything like their comfortable jobs here. So they must remain in India and so must the British rule.

MISLEADING TALK OF DISARMAMENT.

One is likely to be misled by the talk of disarmament and world-peace. It is all sheer bunkum. It is nothing more than a mere political stunt of the western capitalist nations. And this has been unmasked to the point of nakedness by the Russian delegate at the recent Preparatory Disarmament Conference. Along with the talk of disarmament and world peace every capitalist nation is increasing apace her war-strength "under various pretexts." The more ambitious of them—Great Britain and France—are still in the run for Empire-building. France recently appropriated Morocco after a ruthless war. Britain is working her game in the Middle East and Iraq has been made a pawn in the game. The other day, the Diplomatic correspondent of an English paper explaining the tangle in the Middle East wrote: ". . . Another slice is being added to the British Empire. We are in Koweit and there we shall stay—unless all the past history of Empire building teaches us wrongly. . . . "Another gem is added to the Imperial Crown." (italics ours). So, when ambitious Britain is still on her war-path to find new gems to adorn the Imperial Crown, it is sheer folly to think that she will, in a fit of generosity, give away the Brightest Gem in the Imperial Crown. Such a thing might mean political suicide to Britain.

TOO HOT FOR BRITAIN.

It will be asked "Did not Britain give freedom to Ireland, South Africa and others?" Yes. She did give. But the factors that "determined" her judgment in the matter of those countries are entirely lacking in India. For one thing, those countries proved too hot for Britain. For another thing they were of the "heavenly" white colour. Britain, perhaps, might have thought that she would be able to curb them at any time. But this is not the case with India. India, far from being hot, has been a veritable paradise for Britain.

So, what is the upshot of all this? It is that Swaraj will 'never' be a gift. The very iden is unthinkable. See what "The New Statesman" (an influential British journal) says: ". . . An independent self-governing India is an inherently nonsensical conception; one might almost as well speak of a "Self-Governing Europe." This may be safely taken as a sample of general British attitude towards Indian aspirations. They have got, of course, plenty of reasons (some cooked-up outright)—at their disposal to support their case. The Maharajah of Burdwan, that great friend of Britain, writes in the "Daily News":—"The question that I should like to put to the Swarajists and to the extremists in India is this: whilst it may be pardonable in patriots to desire independence and to foster the growth of anti-British Propaganda in India, can anyone of the leaders of these parties conscientiously say that India, with its internal political problems, its backwardness in matters of educational, industrial and commercial development, its helplessness in the face of outside invasion, is really in a position to be divested of foreign rule?" That is what the Maharajh asks and since a more loyal champion of British interests it is difficult to find, the question may be taken typically as British. This is the crux of the whole game. On the one hand every care is taken to see that no appreciable educational, industrial, commercial and military progress is made in India; on the other hand, we are asked if we are fit for Home Rule in view of our educational, industrial, commercial and military backwardness! And both these things will go on ad infinitum till the crack of Doom. That is what we may call "the run with the hare and hunt with the hound" policy.

TINKERING WITH THE PROBLEM.

In the meanwhile, however, a few changes here and a few there will certainly be made. That is also one of the secrets of the game. A bit of more Indianization in the higher services, a few more cadets to the British Military Colleges, perhaps, a few more subjects to the transferred bloc, a few minor changes in the central Government; but all these in such a manner that the whole position remains as stiff and the British "steel frame" as tight around our necks as ever. But Britain knows too well that, (judging from past experience) there will always be found people who are on the look out for these crumbs and will gratefully pick them up without a blush. And as long as such people exist, Britain need not dispair of her Empire.

And now, what of those people who refuse these periodical crumbs but make protests accompanied by long stately speeches? Britain knows what importance to attach to them. She knows that it is all bark and no bite.

And what of these periodical committees and commissions? They are merely machines to shoot out the crumbs.

WAR MATERIAL MANUFACTURE

LEAGUE COMMISSION AND DRAFT CONVENTION

Geneva.—The League of Nations' Commission on private manufacture of war material has adopted the draft convention with reservations for submission to the Council which will decde as to summoning of an International Conference. The main difficulty concerns publicity. Britain, France, Italy and Japan advocate publication of statistics of value only, while America, Canada and Holland urge publication of weight and numbers of articles manufactured.—Reuter.

G. I. P. RY. WORKERS JOIN UNION

(From A Correspondent.)

On Monday evening, in the open yard at Wardha near the station Mr. Jhabvala held a meeting of Railway workers when he told the first about the mischievous propaganda of the "Times of India." The audience present assured Mr. Jhabvala that they never read that paper. Thereafter Mr. Jhabvala explained the strong position of the Union and the various demands put forth before the Agent. The workers appreciated all the demands.

Referring to unionism Mr. Jhabvala said that the Government as well as the employers were much afraid of the organisation of these masses and they wanted to stop all their rise and progress at any cost. His fight was for a full morsel, and peace for the suffering toilers of the soil. A local centre was opened with office, and a paid secretary to work. The demands already submitted by Bombay were supported and the amalgamation resolution was also passed.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rangoon.—Subedar Suleiman and Premnath, accountant, belonging to the Mandalay Battalion, Burma Military Police, who were being prosecuted on a charge of misappropriating regimental money, have been found guilty on three counts of the same charge by the District Magistrate, Mandalay, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each charge and fined Rs. 200. In default of payment, they are sentenced to a further nine months' imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively.—A.P.

Vanvouver.—A woman's body, presumably that of Mrs. MacCallum Scott, has been found by American coastguards in Discovery Bay. The wreckage of aeroplane has been washed ashore at Fort Townsend, Washington, also a brief case belonging to Mrs. MacCallum Scott. It contained a diary.—Reuter.

THE

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Put away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemists and take them in accordance with the direc tions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism The first dose will do you good and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limps will become normal again. You will have no further cause to complain of pains in your back or loins, scalding urine or sediment, for De Witt's Pills thoroughly cleanse the kidneys and bladder and thus, in addition to curing your Rheumatism, they benefit your health in many ways. Get a box to-day and prove this for yourself. They are equally suitable for men, women and children of all nationalties and creeds.

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INDIA HOUSE AND INDIAN TALENT

INDIAN CHAMBER'S STRAIGHT QUESTION

The following letter dated 22-8-28 has been addressed by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, re India House, London:—

The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to an interview given by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., to the "Bombay Chronicle" recently (published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 6th July, 1928). He is reported to have said that no open competition was invited for the plans and designs of "India House." My Committee will be obliged if Government will be pleased to inform them if any plans and designs were invited by open competition from this country. "India House" is or should be considered to be a House symbolical of this country just as different Dominion Houses are. It is but fitting, therefore, that Indians should have been given the first preference in the matter of designs and plans unless Government think no such indigenous talent is available.

B. B AND C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION

The 8th annual report for 1927-28 of the above Union is issued from which the following extracts are given:—

The membership of the Union has increased during the year under report from 1792 to 3,473. During the year 11 members died, and 27 retired, but the Union notes with pleasure that none resigned.

The following total of different departments in the workshop together with the number of members stated against each, will explain the actual condition of membership in each Department of the workshop.

Department.	Members.
Carriage Repairs	369
Carriage Building	315
Paint Shop	325
Saw Shop	104
Smith Shop A. & B.	119
Machine Shop, Fitting & Tool Room Shop	368
Foundry Shop	127
Chargeman Branch	88
Repair Motion	97
Mill Wright Shop	98
Boiler Shop A	380
Boiler Shop B	125
Tin & Copper Shop	27
Erecting Shop A. & B.	201
Iron Wagon Shop	243
Colaba Gas House, Carriage & Electric Dept.	145
Bandra Carr. & Running Shed	60
Carnac Bunder G. Staff	129
Traffic Staff	65
Loco Forwarding	53
Halalkhores	9
Mahalaxumi Stores	26
Total Members	3,473

LIBRARY.

The Free Library of the Union now consists of 210 volumes of Gujarati and 91 volumes of Marathi literature principally novels useful to the Workers. A separate Library Committee together with an Assistant clerk looks after the management of the same and the committee notes with pleasure that in the course of the year no less than 112 members made use of the free Library.

COMPLAINTS.

The main work before the Union so far as the constitution at present is concerned lies very largely in representing complaints and grievances of the men to the superior Authorities.

The principal complaints were pertaining to the Provident fund, Gratuity, Compensation and others pertaining to Leave and Pension. The usual method adopted was that the complainant registered his complaint with the Secretary of the Union, who after due investigation forwarded the same to the Authorities concerned and in most cases replies were not got. Reminders were sent and in certain cases interviews were sought. The Committee however feels glad that to some of those complaints replies were received from the Agent and other Authorities. The Committee cannot help taking notice specially of the various cases of unjust dismissal, victimisation, fines, forfeitures, bribe-taking, and impropriety of certain rules.

DEMANDS OF THE WORKMEN.

Among the numerous demands the Union has constantly represented to the Authorities are the following to which the attention of the management is earnestly sought.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act needs to be improved, so that when an employee is injured while on duty and certified by the Medical officer the injured man should be paid his full wages for the time he has been incapacitated.

Prior to the enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the injured man in Railway service got his full pay for the number of days he was incapacitated, when certified by the Railway Medical officer, and his immediate Superior.

At present an employee when injured on work gets only 10 days' full pay and the rest of the days incapacitated at Re. 1 per day only. For instance a Mechanical worker on Rs. 3 per day meets with an accident while working and is sent to the Hospital with an accident report, and is kept under treatment for 3 months and he gets only 10 days full pay and the remaining working days at Re. 1 per day only. Incurring great loss he does not get compensation even if he loses a limb, say right foot by the accident, because he does not apply for it. For if he does apply he would get compensation but at the same time he loses his job, and nobody would engage a lame man, and subsequently he cannot earn which means starving with family for no fault of his. These should be improved.

RIL WAY TIMINGS.

On and from 1st September 1928, the following reserved Time Table of mail and express trains of the G.I.P. Railway and the B.B. & C.I. Railway have come into force:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY. N

Trains	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Peshawar Express	6 15	22 30
Madras Mail	6 15	22 0
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 4	16 0
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 45	20 30
Poona Mail	11 45	20 30
Poona Express	12 40	14 15
Nagpur Express	15 0	23 15
Punjab Mail	15 30	15 00
Poona Express	19 30	7 45
Delhi and Allahabad III class Express	20 15	8 30
Madras Express	21 30	8 05

B.B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TRAINS	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Frontier Mail	11 15	13 0
Gujarat Mail	7 2	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	8 20	21 5
Bombay Peshawar Express	6 20	16 30
Kathiawar Express (terminates at Church Gate AT BELLARD PIER.	19 35	7 25
Frontier Mail (1st Portion) (on Fridays or Inward Mail days only)	(Leaves)	12 30
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) (portion only for homeward passengers)	(Arrives)	11 10

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BURMA TYPE RICE MILL, No. 7 B Capacity: 2500 to 3000 lbs. Paddy per hour. This Rice Mill consists of:—

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